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AT REASONABLE PRICES

R. R. COYLE

BEREA, - - - - - KENTUCKY

WORTH MORE THAN A DOLLAR

What is The Citizen worth? The Editor frequently gets letters from pleased subscribers who say that they could not do without the paper at any price—that there is a single article in every issue that is worth more than the money paid for the 52 numbers. That is the kind of letters any editor is glad to get and it can hardly be said that they exaggerate the merits of The Citizen.

If any one will look at page 7 in this issue he can certainly find suggestions as to the farm, the garden, the chicken yard, etc., many of which are worth more than a dollar. And, further, the article on Intensive Farming this week by Prof. F. O. Clark, on page 5, is worth not simply a dollar but many dollars, for, if properly studied and followed, it will renew the worn-out farm and from a condition of poverty make the farmer prosperous.

Again, what about the continued story? To the lovers of the romantic and the thrilling it ought to appeal.

The Citizen is published not for money, but for the betterment of the country and advancement of the individual interests of its readers. Still it must have money, but for the dollar it gets it tries to give the value of many in return.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

FIRST PAGE
Editorials.
In Our Own State.
News of the Week.
World News.
Dr. Pearson's Life.

SECOND PAGE
General News.
Markets.
Sunday School Lesson.

THIRD PAGE
Temperance Notes.
General Kentucky News.

FOURTH PAGE
Local News.

FIFTH PAGE
Intensive Farming.
Golden Wedding.
Republican State Convention.

SIXTH PAGE
Serial Story.

SEVENTH PAGE
Inexpensive Poultry House.
Farm and Garden Hints.
A Trap.

EIGHTH PAGE
Eastern Kentucky News.

WORLD NEWS

South Pole Discovered—English Coal Strike—World-wide Strike Probable—Mexican Situation—Quiet in China.

SOUTH POLE DISCOVERED

Something like the interest of three years ago, caused by the sudden announcement that the North Pole had been discovered by one Dr. Cook, resulted from a telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, last Thursday, to the effect that Capt. Scott, a British explorer, had reached the South Pole. The news purported to come from Capt. Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer who was himself in search of the Pole, and, for that reason, it was supposed to be true. Later telegrams, however, were to the effect that the discovery was made by Amundsen himself and not by Scott, who so far has not been heard from. And now there seems to be no doubt that Amundsen reached the Pole, and he himself says that it is very likely that Scott was also successful, and he is generous enough to express the hope that he was.

ENGLISH COAL STRIKE

No adjustment has yet been made between the miners and operators in the English coal strike. It is reported that two million workers are idle, while as an indirect result, half of the nation's working population may soon be forced to stop work. Another conference is soon to be held, but little hope is expressed that anything will come of it.

WORLD-WIDE STRIKE

Serious difficulties have arisen between anthracite and bituminous workers and their employers in this country, and, if negotiations which are under way do not result in favor of the employees, it is feared that the United States will be affected by a strike almost, if not quite, as serious as the English strike now in progress. One hundred and seventy-five thousand German miners quit work on the 11th.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

The Revolutionists in Mexico have met with some serious reverses at the hands of the government forces during the week, and at the same time President Madero has received a remarkable expression of confidence from almost the entire population of the city of Mexico and adjoining coun-

IF THEY WILL HAVE IT SO

"President Taft can't be elected if nominated, and the only hope of the Republican party is the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt." This is the cry of the Roosevelt boosters, and it is not only heard in conversation but published openly in the news sheets that have rushed to the defense of the Colonel's candidacy.

And to this declaration we say, "True, if they will have it so." It is not likely that they can defeat the President's re-nomination, but certainly their tactics will make it very hard for him to be elected, because they are compromising themselves and giving the opposing party all the ammunition it needs in its onslaughts upon Republicanism.

If the friends of Mr. Roosevelt were really loyal to Republican principles, if they wanted these principles to triumph and were working for them instead of suffering themselves to be caught by the spell of a hero and led whither they know not, it would seem that wisdom would suggest a little different and a little more temperate language. Presumably, if Mr. Roosevelt is defeated at the Chicago Convention, his followers will support the nominee; but won't they be in a fix so far as argument is concerned, if they have heralded broadcast throughout the country their want of faith in the President, the declaration that he cannot be elected, and have blatantly repudiated his administration and all that he has done and attempted to do.

Again, when they say that Mr. Roosevelt is the only man that can lead the Republicans to victory, they not only proclaim the poverty of the party as to leadership but acknowledge that Republican principles have lost their winning power—are dead issues. And, as suggested by a recent editorial in the World's Work, when their hero who is to lead them to victory loses his halo, as most heroes, intoxicated by the acclaim of the populace, usually do, they and their party will not only be left without a leader but without principles.

For ourselves, we propose to try to be temperate, saying nothing that will compromise us or weaken our arguments in support of the nominee whether he be Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt; for, unless something occurs that would make it disloyal to the interest of the country and to our own integrity, we expect to support the nominee. And it seems to us that this policy would be the wisest for the friends of Mr. Roosevelt to pursue.

Yes, Mr. Taft will be defeated at the polls if the followers of Col. Roosevelt will have it so—if their rule or ruin policy prevails, if they prefer a Democrat instead of Taft for President.

THE PRETORIAN GUARD

Every one who is familiar with Roman History will recall how the Pretorian Guard made and unmade the Roman Emperors, or, if not the Pretorian Guard, the army of Caesar or some other general who had been lavish in his bestowal of favors upon his soldiers.

The United States has given to the world a new kind of soldiers—men whose patriotism and whose loyalty to the Government were absolutely unselfish, as shown by the fact that life was offered, and, in millions of cases, given without any expectation of reward. And the survivors of our various struggles have further proved their patriotism by quietly laying down their arms when the object for which they fought was accomplished, or, as in the case of the Confederate soldiers, when they were honorably defeated—they have overthrown no presidents and exalted none of their heroes contrary to the forms of law.

And now that we have said this we wonder if it is true. We have known several Congressmen, a few Senators and at long distance a President or two, and it is too bad to have to say that we have never heard a Congressman ask for reelection who did not bid for the vote of the old soldiers by telling of the numerous private pension bills he had introduced; and he generally confessed, in a way, that he had done all he could to pour the contents of the Treasury of the United States into the pockets of the defenders of the Union regardless of their needs or deserts. And we have nothing better to say for the few Senators we have heard. And, as to the Presidents, their campaign literature is not apt to fail in its appeal in this particular.

And the farther we get away from war times the worse it gets. Witness the spectacle of the Democratic Lower House of Congress slobbering all over itself in the matter of pension Legislation—the Sherwood Dollar a Day Pension Bill proposing to pour fifty million dollars more annually into the already swollen pension budget.

Is any old soldier fool enough to believe that this measure was anything else than a bid for votes? Is any old soldier, or anybody else, for that matter, able to see anything in this Legislation or in any other that has been proposed by the Lower House, this session or last, that has not been designed to catch suckers?

But a reassuring side light is offered us. We are told that the leaders of the Grand Army went before the Committee of the Senate which had the bill in charge and advised that it be reported unfavorably. That is what we might have expected. It has always seemed to us that men who are unselfish enough to offer their lives for their country should be patriotic enough to vote right regardless of their pocket-books. The heritage of every soldier is the love, the honor and respect of every other citizen, and he will certainly lose that love, that honor and that respect if he so far forgets himself as to demand or countenance the subservience of less heroic, less patriotic and loyal men who sit in the seats of the mighty at Washington and who would feather their seats by looting the Treasury of the United States.

And there is another patriotic note. In the midst of the hurry and scurry in the Lower House, almost every man trying to outdo the others in his fulsome praise of the great army that maintained the Union and announcing that he was for the bill, it is good to hear the clarion voice of Representative Hughes of New Jersey:

"I know that the effect of my vote in my district may be disastrous to me, and yet I have conscientiously reached the conclusion that fifty million dollars a year is too much to ask the country to pay for the privilege of retaining me in Congress."

try, and it is now reported that the revolution is on the wane, and the speedy restoration of peace is hoped for.

QUIET IN CHINA

Calm after the storm prevails in China, but it is feared that it is an enforced calm. The new President Yuan Shi Kai has taken the oath of office and it is hoped that further rioting may be prevented.

DR. PEARSONS' LIFE

Discovered a New Occupation

Some years ago a certain United States Senator suddenly came into a large fortune. A friend asked him, "What is the first thing you are going to do with it?" He replied, "The first thing I am going to do is to have my own special brand of cigar

made of the best Havana can yield and then I am going to have an orchestra to play every night while I am eating dinner." Dr. D. K. Pearsons came into the possession of a great fortune thru the rise of land in Chicago and thru great business sagacity, and, without changing the simple habits of his life, began distributing his fortune to the colleges of the world and to missions. He manifested the same genius in giving that he had shown in getting, and became a part of his philanthropy, interesting himself in the institutions helped and carefully studying their work. The story of his philanthropic life is excellently told by Mr. Williams in a new volume from The Pilgrim Press. After five chapters devoted to his business life in Chi-

Continued on Page Four

FERTILIZERS

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NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Pitney's Appointment held up—Arbitration Treaties Killed—The President Replies to the Colonel.

CONFIRMATION HELD UP

The United States Senate has so far refused to confirm the nomination of Judge Mahlon W. Pitney, Chancellor of the state of New Jersey, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, succeeding Justice Harlan, some of the decisions of Judge Pitney not being pleasing to the Senate.

KILLED IN THEIR RATIFICATION

One of the most conspicuous acts of Pres. Taft was his negotiation of arbitration treaties between Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States. These treaties were far in advance of any treaties ever made between governments, and, it was thought, would eliminate all possibilities of war, for they provided for the submission of practically all disputes to an arbitration commission. But the Senate, while ratifying the treaties, so amended them as to rob them of all virtue.

THE PRESIDENT WITHSTANDS THE COLONEL

Pres. Taft, on his speaking tour in Ohio and Illinois at the end of the week, took occasion in a number of addresses to let the people know how he stands on the issues that Col. Roosevelt has injected into the pre-nomination campaign. Of course the President did not deal in personalities, but in the calm, judicial way, for which he is noted, laid bare the faults and foibles in Mr. Roosevelt's platform.

As to the recall of judicial decisions, he showed how judges are to decide cases according to the laws and constitution just as they find them, and that laws and constitutions should not be set aside by any momentary clamor.

EXPORTS OF NUTS AND FRUITS

Exports of fruits and nuts from the United States aggregated more than 200 million dollars in the last twelve years, reaching their highest record in the calendar year just ended, with a total of 29 million dollars, or more than three times as much as a decade earlier.

IN FAVOR OF EMPLOYEES

A bulletin by the Bureau of Rail-

(Continued on Page Five)

Speaker Clark at Frankfort—Cantrill Declared the Nominee—Kentucky in Registration Area—Lexington in Bad Plight—Legislative Doings—O'Rear for Roosevelt.

SPEAKER CLARK AT FRANKFORT

Representative Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, addressed the Legislature last Saturday, an invitation having been sent him some time ago. Speaker Clark is a presidential aspirant, and on his return to Washington is reported to have said that he feels sure of the support of the Kentucky delegation at the Baltimore Convention.

Speaker Clark has only been absent from his duties at Washington two days during his long Legislative career, and both these days have been in the last two years, one owing to sickness and the other to the visit to Kentucky, which is his birth state.

CANTRILL THE NOMINEE

The temporary restraining order granted by the Fayette Circuit Court, preventing the holding of a primary in the Seventh Congressional District, failed of confirmation by the Court of Appeals last Saturday, and immediately thereafter the district committee declared Mr. Cantrill the nominee of the Democratic party. It looks as if the Seventh District, although three new counties have been added to it which have no voice whatever in the selection of a candidate, is to be for another two years in the grasp of about the worst political machine that the state has ever known.

IN THE REGISTRATION AREA

The efficient work done by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health, during the past year, has resulted in the admission of Kentucky into what is known as the Registration Area by the Census Bureau. Registration laws are now in effect in 22 states of the Union. The work of Kentucky's Bureau has been highly commended, no other state having a better record for its first year. Efforts to repeal the Vital Statistics Law in the Legislature proved futile.

IN BAD PLIGHT

Owing to the greed for office and the evident feeling among the politicians and Legislators that office

Continued on Page Five

BAND CONCERT

This year the Band Concert will be better than ever before, because it is able to play a better class of music than has before been possible.

Ross Hickernell, the world's famous cornet virtuoso, will have a part in the program which is one that will appeal to everyone.

Do not miss the best Band Concert ever given in Berea, and do not fail to hear the great soloist.

March 26. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

Berea School of Roofing

Attention! Before the busy season begins I would like to have all my customers look over the work which I have done within the last two years. If there is any thing wrong let me know by return mail. Our aim is to make our work accurate. I want my Roofing Class to benefit by my mistakes.

If You want to save money on your Roofing, now is the right time. I must have from two to three houses to cover every week for the next three months to keep my Roofing School busy. Write, call up or see me.

HENRY LENGFELLNER

Office—Jackson St., rear of Main.

Phone 7 or 181.

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Kansas has a citizen who claims to be "the only hog dentist in the world." What's the use of casting gold fillings before swine?

We are informed that Mars is experiencing a hard winter, but, then, there is reason to believe that Mars has nothing on us.

One good thing about the king of weather we have had this year is that it keeps your priceless chunk of butter from melting away.

A leading actress refuses to play in a theater that asks but one dollar for its best seats. This actress will yet be put on the retired list.

A food expert informs us that there is as much nourishment in two eggs as there is in a good sized steak, but eggs were deceivers ever.

Miss Plaskowetzskajakable, a Russian dancer, is about to visit us. Lino-type operators are in favor of the exclusion of undesirable Russians.

Paraphraser are taking sundry jolts at the man who paid \$27,000 for a Bible and does not read it, but how many paraphraser read the Bible?

One of our financiers tells us that there is a scarcity of \$10,000 men, but in our varied career we have not seen many \$10,000 jobs lying around loose.

Never be in your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, and if you are out you will be in.

Chicago lawyer is responsible for the startling statement that a man will be on the safe side if he obeys the ten commandments. Another Solomon!

The queen of Slam breaks into print with the story that she has been robbed of her jewels. We never knew there was a vaudeville circuit in Slam.

One of the men "who broke the Monte Carlo bank" has been arrested on a charge of fraud. Maybe he's peeked the wheel when the croupier wasn't looking.

"A New Yorker was arrested for throwing money away on the streets." Don't be deceived; undoubtedly he was merely trying to entice suckers from the provinces.

Government investigators are trying to find out what hash is, but a respectable family newspaper would not dare to print what the average boarder thinks of it.

New York, we are told, has a murder every thirty-six hours. And yet certain persons would have us believe that baseball is the most popular pastime in that city.

The Turkish fleet has been destroyed again. Either the war correspondents are afflicted with frenzied imagination or the Turkish fleet has a faculty of unscrambling itself.

Franz Lehar, who composed the "Merry Widow" waltz, is coming to this country. Here and there he will no doubt be able to find an old inhabitant who remembers the "Merry Widow" waltz.

We are told that English society women have adopted the fad of being photographed while asleep, but we fail to see how a woman can fall asleep when she knows she is going to be photographed.

Experts in care of infants in New York are warning mothers not to rock or cuddle their babies. But science cannot do everything, or it will have to make mothers over from the original nature plan before it can stop the cuddling of babies.

An office boy in Wall street has been made a partner in the firm. All of which goes to show that there are a few office boys left in the world who do not divide their time between reading detective stories and whistling "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

WILL EVILS ARE BARED

STRIKERS PAY FIVE CENTS A WEEK FOR DRINKING WATER.

House Committee Hears Idle Employees Describe Situation at Lawrence, Mass.

Washington.—Girls and boys, striking mill workers from Lawrence, Mass., testified before the house committee which is considering a resolution to investigate conditions which followed attempts to send children from the strike-ridden city.

They told of working long hours for low wages and of paying the American Woolen company five cents a week for drinking water, which they described as "canal water."

The children showed the committee evidences of the hardships and dangers of their employment, exhibiting mutilated hands and wounds on their arms and bodies.

Representative Victor Berger and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made statements about the rival unions at Lawrence.

Miss Jane Bock, also of the Philadelphia committee, corroborated much of Bogatin's testimony.

"There has been some question," said President Gompers in his argument before the committee, "as to the authority of this committee to make this inquiry. I think the alleged fact of interference of authorities of law of Massachusetts with children leaving Lawrence is of sufficient importance to warrant the investigation."

RABENAU SENT UP FOR LIFE

25 Years for Other Two—Kaufman Slayers Escape Noose—Families Become Hysterical.

Chicago.—John Stacey, one of the convicted slayers of Mrs. Hattie Kaufman, collapsed in the county jail Stacey was overcome with the sentence of 25 years imposed on him. A similar term in prison was given William Rollin Channell, while George (Towhead) Rabenau, the bandit who fired the fatal shot, was sentenced for life.

Four women shrieked and fainted simultaneously as the doom of their respective sons and husbands was pronounced. For a time it appeared that a serious panic might result in the crowded courtroom, but the hysterical relatives were hastily removed to ante-rooms as the three defendants were taken back to their cells in the county jail.

WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH

Slayer of Husband and Her Accomplice to Die in Electric Chair in June.

Plymouth, Mass.—While declaring her innocence and asking that her life be spared for the sake of her three little children, Mrs. Lena Cismumano of Hull was sentenced by Judge Joseph F. Quinn to die in the electric chair during the week beginning June 2 for the murder of her husband, Frank, September 18, 1910.

At the same time Enrico Masciotti, alias Harry Marshall, was sentenced to die during the same week for participation in the same crime. He also declared he was innocent.

DEMANDS THAT PERCY QUIT

Mississippi Legislature Adopts Resolution Asking Senator to Resign in Favor of Vardaman.

Jackson, Miss.—A joint resolution demanding the resignation of United States Senator Leroy Percy was adopted by both houses of the Mississippi legislature. The resolution recites an alleged promise of Percy's to resign if he should be defeated in the Democratic primary election of last summer. Former Gov. James K. Vardaman won the nomination over Percy.

EX-MAYOR SCHMITZ FREED

Judge Instructs Jury to Bring In Verdict of Not Guilty of Bribe Charge.

San Francisco.—Former Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz was acquitted in Judge Lawler's court of the charge of having bribed former Supervisor Wilson, in a case growing out of the San Francisco graft prosecutions.

In instructing the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, Judge Lawler said that sufficient evidence to convict had not been offered.

Last Maine Relic Donated.

Washington.—The last scrap of the old battleship Maine which could be used as a relic has been given away. All the pieces which have been allotted to patriotic societies and other organizations have arrived at the Washington navy yard. The fortune teller ones can have them by paying the cost of transportation and packing.

Knox on Way to Corinto.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.—Secretary of State Knox and party have left here for Corinto, his special train being preceded by a pilot engine. The government has furnished an armed guard for the secretary as long as he shall continue in this country. The secretary will not visit Granada.

Killed by Fall.

Fond du Lac, Charles D. Devoin, one of the leading hotel men of this state, was killed by a fall from the roof of a four-story flat building here.

WOUND UP AND CAN'T STOP



WARS MAY VANISH TROOPS NEAR TAKU

MEXICAN REBEL LEADERS TO BE APPEASED BY OFFER OF CABINET JOBS.

MAJERO'S MOVE, IS REPORT

President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson to Decide Number of Additional Regiments for Work in Patrolling Border Line.

Mexico City.—Sensational rumors are afloat here to the effect that the various warring elements will be placated by cabinet positions being tendered their leaders. The changes will affect six of the eight portfolios and are designed to amalgamate the Vasquistas, liberals, the army element and the Maderistas.

Perhaps the most startling feature of the plan is the proposed returning of Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, the "brains of the revolution," to the post of public instruction.

Francisco de LaBarra is slated for the ministry of foreign relations, which he occupied during the last of Diaz' administration; Gen. Geronimo Trevino for the war office; Fernando Iglesias Calderon, candidate for vice president on the liberal party ticket against Pino Suarez, for the department of the interior, and Alfredo Robles Dominguez, Madero's treasurer during the revolution, for the department of communications.

Jesus Flores Magon, recently appointed to the ministry of the interior, will be transferred to the department of justice. The other ministers, Ernesto Madero and Hernandez, will continue in their posts of finance and commerce.

Manuel Bonilla, minister of communications, will be given the governorship of Sinaloa.

Washington.—Secretary of War Stimson, on his return from Chicago, will go into conference with President Taft regarding the number of additional regiments which the administration will send to the American border of Mexico.

The Mexican ambassador called upon the president. It was reported that his call was to assure the American government that the declaration of Manuel Calero, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, to the effect that Americans would be held as hostages, was without foundation or the approval of the Mexican government.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—Rebels are in control of the entire state of Chihuahua. Col. Pancho Villa and his federal forces are still in the state, but so outnumbered as to be ineffectual. The column under Salazar and Campa has moved here from Juarez and with Orozco's men is in camp at the edge of the city.

Torreon, Mexico.—The fifty-three American citizens at Velarde were relieved on February 29 by a force of rural guards under the command of General Pereyra.

TWO MICHIGAN BANKS CLOSED

Private Institutions at Port Austin and Kinde, Operated by J. H. Hall, Fail.

Detroit, Mich.—The Port Austin bank at Port Austin and the Thumb bank at Kinde were closed. Both were private banks, operated by James H. Hall, a lawyer prominent in Port Austin and the Thumb district for thirty-five years. Recently his wife sued for divorce at Bad Ax. In both banks assignments were made for the benefit of creditors. Reasons for the failures were not given out.

Richeson Does Not Ask Life.

Boston.—Clarence V. T. Richeson had a brief conference in the Charles street jail with Governor Foss and eight members of the executive council, who alone can prevent the former clergyman's execution for the murder of Avis Linnel. Richeson made no plea for commutation.

Roosevelt Gets \$3 a Day.

Minneapolis, L. I.—For the first time in his life Colonel Roosevelt served as a juror at the county courthouse and is earning three dollars a day.

U. S. FORCE FROM SHANGHAI ARRIVES AT TIENTSIN.

Aliens Will Be in Bad Condition if Racial Strife Begins, Say Dispatches—Looting Continues.

Tientsin.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived at Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho, thirty miles from Tientsin, from Shanghai, and the detachment of 200 marines which left Shanghai on the transport Abernethy arrived here.

Police authorities and the mayor of Tientsin have given notice by proclamation to those persons who participated in the recent looting that they will be granted five days' grace, during which those who return their loot to its owners will not be asked any questions nor punished in any way. A French cruiser landed a detachment of marines this morning at Taku.

Manila, P. I.—Major General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Philippine division, has slightly modified the plans for the expedition of additional troops to north China. Only the third battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry at normal strength, under the command of Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, will be sent.

Pekin, China.—A meeting of the foreign ministers decided to send a protest to President-Elect Yuan Shih-kai against the presence of Chinese troops within the seven-mile limit of the Tientsin concession.

Looting is prevalent generally in the province of Shantung and particularly in the city of Tsinan. It also is spreading throughout northern China, where, as punishment is not meted to the multitudes, disorder is increasing and the temerity of the robbers is growing.

In the city of Peking there are about 3,000 foreign soldiers and at Tientsin another 2,700, whereas there are 100,000 well armed Chinese troops in northern China, who might attack isolated foreigners and endanger the ports.

MITCHELL BALKS AT PLEDGE

Labor Leader Refuses to Admit He Has Failed to Obey Lawful Decrees.

Washington.—John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, declined to give to Judge Wright of the district supreme court any assurance that he expected "hereafter to lend adherence to the decrees of the judicial tribunals of the land."

To do so, he declared, would be an admission that he had heretofore failed to comply with lawful decrees. Mr. Mitchell said he would rather be convicted of contempt than be acquitted on any other ground than the facts in the case.

TRIES TO KILL ROTHSCHILD

Assassin Shoots at London Financier as He Is Entering Motor Car—Wounds Detective.

London.—An attempt to shoot Leopold Rothschild was made by a man here as Mr. Rothschild was entering a motor car in front of the bank in St. Swithin's lane in the city of London. Mr. Rothschild was not hit by the bullet. The man apparently had been lying in wait for him. As soon as he saw the banker he drew a revolver and fired three times. A detective standing on the opposite side of the lane was struck in the mouth, neck and chest, and the windows of the automobile were smashed. The assailant was arrested.

Brandt Suit Evolves Law.

Albany, N. Y.—The senate today passed the bill empowering a judge to reopen a case after conviction should developments cast a doubt on the justice of the verdict. This bill was framed to meet conditions such as arose in the case of Foulke E. Brandt.

Alabama Goes for Taft.

Birmingham, Ala.—President Taft was endorsed and national convention delegates were instructed to vote for him by state convention of the Alabama Republican organization here.

NORWAY CLAIMS POLE

Amundsen Said To Have Reached Goal Before Englishman

He Denies Having Given Scott the Credit—Great Rejoicing All Over Scandinavia.

Christiana, Norway.—Basing her claim on dispatches received direct from Capt. Roald Amundsen, who is at Hobart, Tasmania, Norway officially proclaimed herself in possession of the south pole.

Rejoicing over Capt. Amundsen's success in reaching the south pole are widespread. The feeling of the people was voiced in the Storting by the president, Frederik Konow. At the opening of the session President Konow, amid loud cheers from the members, said:

"We can not begin our day's work without expressing our thankful joy and the admiration and pride with which we are all filled by the news that Capt. Roald Amundsen and his comrades have reached the south pole and planted the Norwegian flag there."

The Storting then cabled to Capt. Amundsen its warmest greetings and thanks.

King George of Great Britain and King Frederick of Denmark have also telegraphed that felicitations to King Haakon.

King Haakon has consented to the use of his name and that of Queen Maud on the maps of the newly discovered territory in the Antarctic.

The city is gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of Capt. Amundsen's accomplishment.

Capt. Amundsen denies having telegraphed anything regarding Capt. Robert Scott or the British expedition.

Six Delegates Named.

New York.—Announcement was made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis of the names of six delegates designated by the United States government through Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state, to represent the United States at the seventh international congress on tuberculosis to be held in Rome April 14 to 20. The delegates appointed are Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Baltimore; Dr. Livingston Farrand, New York; Dr. Charles L. Greene, St. Paul; Dr. G. Walter Holden, Denver; Dr. Gerald B. Webb, Colorado Springs, and William H. Baldwin, Washington, all of the national association.

Twenty-Nine Children.

Kokomo, Ind.—John Troyer, 81 years old, around whose festival board gathered daily 32 children, 29 of whom were his own, is dead. Three of the children were those of his wife of a former marriage. Thirteen of the children were born of his first marriage, and 16 children were the result of his second marriage.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat.—No. 2 red \$1.02@1.04, No. 3 red \$0.98@1.01, No. 4 red \$0.94@0.96, No. 5 red \$0.90@0.92, No. 6 red \$0.86@0.88, No. 7 red \$0.82@0.84, No. 8 red \$0.78@0.80, No. 9 red \$0.74@0.76, No. 10 red \$0.70@0.72, No. 11 red \$0.66@0.68, No. 12 red \$0.62@0.64, No. 13 red \$0.58@0.60, No. 14 red \$0.54@0.56, No. 15 red \$0.50@0.52, No. 16 red \$0.46@0.48, No. 17 red \$0.42@0.44, No. 18 red \$0.38@0.40, No. 19 red \$0.34@0.36, No. 20 red \$0.30@0.32, No. 21 red \$0.26@0.28, No. 22 red \$0.22@0.24, No. 23 red \$0.18@0.20, No. 24 red \$0.14@0.16, No. 25 red \$0.10@0.12, No. 26 red \$0.06@0.08, No. 27 red \$0.02@0.04, No. 28 red \$0.00@0.02, No. 29 red \$0.00@0.02, No. 30 red \$0.00@0.02.

Oats.—No. 2 white \$0.55@0.56, standard white \$0.55@0.56, No. 3 white \$0.54@0.55, No. 4 white \$0.53@0.54, No. 5 white \$0.52@0.53, No. 6 white \$0.51@0.52, No. 7 white \$0.50@0.51, No. 8 white \$0.49@0.50, No. 9 white \$0.48@0.49, No. 10 white \$0.47@0.48, No. 11 white \$0.46@0.47, No. 12 white \$0.45@0.46, No. 13 white \$0.44@0.45, No. 14 white \$0.43@0.44, No. 15 white \$0.42@0.43, No. 16 white \$0.41@0.42, No. 17 white \$0.40@0.41, No. 18 white \$0.39@0.40, No. 19 white \$0.38@0.39, No. 20 white \$0.37@0.38, No. 21 white \$0.36@0.37, No. 22 white \$0.35@0.36, No. 23 white \$0.34@0.35, No. 24 white \$0.33@0.34, No. 25 white \$0.32@0.33, No. 26 white \$0.31@0.32, No. 27 white \$0.30@0.31, No. 28 white \$0.29@0.30, No. 29 white \$0.28@0.29, No. 30 white \$0.27@0.28.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$25.50@25.75, No. 2 timothy \$24.25@24.50, No. 3 timothy \$22.50@22.75, No. 4 timothy \$20.75@21.00, No. 5 timothy \$19.00@19.25, No. 6 timothy \$17.25@17.50, No. 7 timothy \$15.50@15.75, No. 8 timothy \$13.75@14.00, No. 9 timothy \$12.00@12.25, No. 10 timothy \$10.25@10.50, No. 11 timothy \$8.50@8.75, No. 12 timothy \$6.75@7.00, No. 13 timothy \$5.00@5.25, No. 14 timothy \$3.25@3.50, No. 15 timothy \$1.50@1.75, No. 16 timothy \$0.75@0.90, No. 17 timothy \$0.50@0.60, No. 18 timothy \$0.25@0.30, No. 19 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 20 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 21 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 22 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 23 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 24 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 25 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 26 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 27 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 28 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 29 timothy \$0.00@0.00, No. 30 timothy \$0.00@0.00.

Cattle.—Generally steady at yesterday's prices. Shippers \$5.75@6.85, choice to extra \$6.90@7.25, butcher steers, extra \$6.25@6.50, good to choice \$5.50@6.15, common to fair \$4.35@5.25; heifers, extra \$5.60@6; good to choice \$4.75@5.50, common to fair \$3.25@4.25; canners, \$4.75@5; cows, extra, \$4.75@5; good to choice \$4.25@4.60, common to fair \$1.75@4; canners \$1.50@2.75.

Bulls.—Scarce and firm. Bologna \$4.50@5.35, extra \$5.40@5.50, fat bulls \$5.50@5.50.

Calves.—Steady and active. Extra \$8, fair to good \$6.25@7.75, common and large \$5.50@7.50.

Hogs.—Quiet; packers and butchers steady; light shippers 10c lower; pigs steady. Heavy hogs \$6.65@6.70, good to choice packers and butchers \$6.65@6.70, mixed packers \$6.55@6.65, stags \$3.25@5.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@6, extra \$6.10, light shippers \$6.05@6.55; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4.50@6.

Sheep.—Strong. Extra \$6.85@6.90, good to choice \$3.35@3.75, common to fair \$1.25@3.

Lambs.—Steady. Extra \$7, good to choice \$6.25@6.90, common to fair \$4.25@6, culls \$3@3.75, yearlings \$4.25@5.25.

Pension Spurred.

Jersey City, N. J.—Refusing to be an "object of the taxpayers' charity" for his 21 years' faithful service on the police force, former Lieut. Patrick McLaughlin filed a petition with the civil service commissioner stating that he is in perfect physical health and demanding to be taken off the pension list and put back on the force. McLaughlin alleges that he was induced to resign by his superiors on the force, who threatened to make his life miserable if he did not get out and make room for a younger man.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 17.

THE PARALYTIC HEALED.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 2:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."—Ps. 103:2-3.

Events tread upon the heels of events in the life of Jesus, especially during his early Galilean ministry, and none depict these events more graphically than St. Mark, who is presenting us a picture of him as a servant.

Jesus had been upon a preaching tour and now returns to the town of Capernaum. As soon as it was noised about that he was at his home a crowd quickly gathered about the door. So great was the crowd that there was no longer any room in the house nor about the door, that the crowd was so dense that late comers could not look in to see and hear the prophet.

That many of these were attracted by his popularity there is no doubt, but it gave Jesus an opportunity to speak and preach the word which he was quick to seize upon. "He preached the Word unto them." Is this not a suggestion for teachers? especially of some of the adult classes.

If your class is a Bible class stick to your text or else change your name. The apostles followed his example in this respect; so have all the mighty men of God.

The result of this teaching and preaching is manifest in this record and should be an encouragement to preachers and Christian workers, viz., that it not only attracts the crowd, but that it reveals sin also.

Sickness Result of Sin. While all sickness may not be the result of sin, yet remove sin from the world and an overwhelming proportion, perhaps all, suffering would cease. We are promised that in his newer and better kingdom there is to be no more pain nor sorrow. Jesus therefore said first of all, "Child, thy sins are forgiven." How his voice must have thrilled with tenderness and pathos as he uttered these words.

But the critics were there; they ever have been wherever a good deed is being performed. Note they were sitting idly by (v. 6). Showing no such anxiety as the four that the needy might come into the presence of Jesus.

"Who can forgive sin but one, even God? Their reasoning was correct and their conclusion was logical: the trouble had so blinded their eyes that they could not and would not recognize the power of God working through his Son. Yes, they went farther and made the fatal blunder of ascribing to Beelzebub this work of God (Jno. 10:33).

It would seem as though their smug self-esteem would at least have been startled when this young teacher showed them that he was reading the thoughts of their hearts. "Why reason ye these things in your hearts?"

Human reasoning can disprove God, but the deductions of the intellect cannot satisfy the cry of human hearts after God (Job 23:3, 4).

The greatest lesson for us to learn at this point is that the forgiveness of sin is greater in

SIX MEN SEEK ONE LONE JOB

AN EVEN HALF DOZEN HAVE APPLIED FOR SIT. IN LOUISVILLE LIBRARY.

OTHERS MAY YET ENTER RACE

The Situation Made Vacant Through the Resignation of William Yust is a Most Coveted Plum.

Louisville.—The resignation of William F. Yust as librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, effective April 1, has been accepted by the trustees of the institution by a unanimous vote. Mr. Yust was not present at the meeting, but submitted a communication stating that he had accepted the office of librarian of the Rochester, N. Y., public library, and asking the acceptance of his resignation of the position here. Mr. Yust expressed regret at severing his connection with the local library, and members of the board of trustees paid tribute to his efficient work. A committee was appointed to prepare a formal statement of the board's appreciation of his service, which will be incorporated in the minutes.

Six candidates are already in the field for the office of librarian. These are said to be Van L. Minor, a teacher of history and physics at the Louisville Male High school; William E. Morrow, recently elected secretary of the Louisville Commercial club; Prof. W. H. Bartholomew, former principal of the Girls' High school and himself a member of the board of trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library; Edward A. Jones, a local newspaper man, connected with the Louisville Times; Miss Fannie C. Rawson of Frankfort and George Thomas Settle, head of the accession department of the library.

Others May Enter. Other candidates, according to members of the board, are in prospect. Several trustees expressed the opinion that they will have a large field to pick from when it comes time to select Mr. Yust's successor.

After much discussion as to whether the library committee or the executive committee should be charged with the duty of recommending a new librarian, a compromise resolution, introduced by Frank P. Straus, providing for the appointment of a special committee for the purpose was adopted.

Miss Sadie C. Doyle, who was absent from duty 12 days last month, under suspension by the librarian for alleged insubordination, was allowed her full salary for the month. This action came after a lengthy and heated debate. The resolution directing the payment of the full salary was taken without passing upon the question of discipline, without approving any of the acts of Miss Doyle and without establishing any precedent.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE SPLITS.

Frankfort.—The State Farmers' Institute held here, split into two meetings because Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman claimed the right to call the meeting to order and would not let T. J. Bigstaff of Mt. Sterling preside at the opening. Mr. Newman, the president of the institute, left the custom house when this occurred, and he and his followers held another meeting at the opera house.

The trouble started as soon as the delegates gathered. Commissioner Newman made a spirited address, in which he said in part, "I am tired of the ex-commissioner of agriculture and the ex-president of the state farmers' institute trying to run the institute. I also want to get politics out of the institute."

He then paid a glowing tribute to the farmers, saying that they paid the burden of the taxes, and that they were fast becoming the most influential men of the commonwealth. He urged a better education among the farmers and missionary work among the farmers who do not care for book learning.

In the Rankin convention, composed of about 25 delegates who followed Mr. Rankin and President Bigstaff from the hall when Secretary Newman refused to allow, Mr. Bigstaff called the meeting to order, the old officers were re-elected.

BOAT TIDE ON CUMBERLAND.

Glasgow.—The recent heavy rains caused a boat tide in the Cumberland river and the long delayed traffic on the river has been resumed. The heavy rise filled the lock with gravel and sand to such a depth that boats cannot pass through and, in consequence, the lower boats are unable to get any higher than lock No. 4.

NEW COURTHOUSE.

Paducah.—For the purpose of acting with a similar committee from the McCracken fiscal court to ascertain the cost of remodeling the county courthouse and recommending the improvements needed, Circuit Judge W. M. Reed appointed a special committee, as follows: D. H. Hughes, J. D. Mcquot and W. L. Brainerd. County Judge A. W. Barkley will appoint the fiscal court committee in a few days. The present courthouse was constructed many years ago.

ANNUAL COAL PRODUCTION.

Louisville.—The distinction of having the largest percentage of increase in coal output during 1910 belongs to Virginia, with Kentucky a close second, according to a comprehensive report on the mineral resources of the United States, which was issued from Washington by the geological survey.

For the first time in the history of the country the American coal mines were credited in 1910 with an output exceeding 500,000 short tons, the combined production of anthracite, bituminous coal and lignite having amounted to 501,576,895 short tons. This great output was attained in spite of the fact that most of the mines in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma were closed down for nearly six months by one of the most bitterly-contested strikes in the history of the industry.

The percentage of increase in Virginia, the prize winner this time, was 36.96, and Kentucky's was 36.7. In quantity, however, Kentucky's increase was more than double that of Virginia.

WILL VISIT 70 COUNTIES.

Lexington.—A demonstration train of six coaches and a flat car carrying dairy, agricultural and horticultural exhibits and lecturers, including Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman and President Henry S. Barker of Kentucky State University, will leave Lexington March 25. The itinerary will be through 70 Kentucky counties, over six railroads. The schedule of stops is now being prepared. The train will be run under the auspices of the Kentucky Experiment station, the State Agricultural department and the several railroads.

GIRL MISSING.

Clarksburg.—Miss Anna Watson, daughter of Brooks Watson, residing on Jackson street, is mysteriously missing and all efforts to find her have proved futile. She left her home Saturday and has not been seen since by members of her family. The cause of her disappearance is not known, although a case of elopement is suspected.

CHILD DIES OF BURNS.

Central City.—Opal, the 9-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Humphrey, died recently as the result of burns which she received. The child had been playing in the room, and getting too near the grate fire her dress blazed up, and she was quickly enveloped in flames. Her father, who is seriously ill, was in the adjoining room and, catching the child as she passed him. She died in a few days.

WIFE GRANTED DIVORCE.

Paducah.—Mrs. Beulah Carter was granted a divorce in the McCracken circuit court from Dr. H. T. Carter of Gilbertsville, Marshall county. She was also awarded \$500 alimony and an attachment on the defendant's property was sustained. Claudine Carter, the youngest child, was given to Mrs. Carter, and Lionel Carter, the oldest, was awarded to Dr. Carter. Mrs. Carter alleged cruel treatment.

CONTEST IN DECLAMATION.

Elkton.—Raymond Sadler of this place won the declamatory contest held by the Clay and Everett societies of the Vanderbilt Training school, and will represent the local institution at the Southern Inter-scholastic declamatory contest in Nashville, Tenn., this spring. His subject was "The Execution of Montrose."

HOTEL CHANGES HANDS.

Cadiz.—The Cerulean Springs hotel property at Cerulean has been sold by T. O. Turner, who has operated it for several years, to the Wilhelm Hotel co., composed of Paducah and Chicago capitalists. James E. Wilhelm of Paducah, it is understood, will have charge of the hotel the coming season.

Huntington.—As bail for alleged breach of promise, Miss Carrie Burris, aged 27, a prominent young woman of Harrison, Ky., instituted suit for \$5,000 damages against C. F. Cunningham, a railroad man of Huntington. She alleges that the date for her wedding to Cunningham had been fixed, but Cunningham changed his mind and wedded another.

Keyser.—The first section of B. & O. 97's limited freight, running 55 miles an hour, at West street crossing here struck the wagon of a farmer, W. H. Bobo, seriously injuring the man and reducing the wagon to kindling. The team escaped with a few bruises. That Mr. Bobo escaped with his life is counted a miracle.

AUDITORIUM FOR CADIZ.

Cadiz.—Enterprising citizens are planning to build an auditorium and skating rink. The proposed building will be octagonal in shape, with elevated floor and a seating capacity of about 600, with a skating rink, several feet wide, around the outside, but under the same roof.

Glasgow.—The residence of Larkin Summers, near Hiseville, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$2,000, with \$1,500 insurance.

FROM OLD KENTUCKY

Hickman.—Floating ice in the Mississippi greatly impedes traffic.

Glasgow.—Hopes are entertained that a chewing tobacco manufactory will be established here.

Paducah.—The American Tobacco company will erect a large warehouse in Paducah the coming spring.

Smiths Grove.—The building occupied by the Tucker Telephone company suffered from fire. Loss \$1,800, with \$700 insurance.

Mayfield.—Since early last fall a large pile of lignite has been burning at the Clay Switch mines, a few miles south of the city.

Madisonville.—The feet of Eugene Doyle, an employee of the L. & N., were crushed when a rail he was helping to unload fell upon them.

Grafton.—L. C. Haymond, county assessor, is the latest Republican to announce his candidacy for sheriff of Taylor county. He promises to make a strong race.

Lexington.—J. M. Kelly, president of the Merchants' Transfer company, has succeeded E. L. Hutchinson, resigned, as president of the Lexington Banking and Trust company.

Owensboro.—The Rev. George M. Conner, for 11 years assistant rector of St. Paul's Catholic church, will shortly assume the pastorate of St. William's church in Louisville.

Paducah.—R. L. Barnett, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Union, expects to organize branches in Owensboro, Mt. Sterling and Liberty.

Augusta.—Practically all of the double-track construction on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway in Bracken county has been completed.

Hickman.—Judge H. F. Remley has tendered his resignation to Governor McCreary as police court judge for the city of Hickman, his resignation to take effect March 17.

Hickman.—After 15 years, O. L. Singleton has learned that a tract of 833 acres left him by his father in a deathbed will be located in Humphries county, Tenn.

Mayfield.—Miss Olive Council was seriously burned on the back and head when her dress caught fire from a grate. Her sister, Miss Grace, suffered painful burns in extinguishing the flames.

Hickman.—J. O. West, until recently in the livery business, has bought from J. A. Thompson and T. A. Ledford their two-thirds interest in the LaClode hotel and building for \$9,500. After March 1, Mr. West will have charge of the hotel.

Mt. Sterling.—Wade Bros. of Trenton, Tenn., have brought suit here against H. K. Oldham and Roy Green of this county for \$1,410 damages, claiming that the Greens sold a horse to them for the amount mentioned, which did not come up to recommended value.

Owensboro.—The Pruitt-Cashon Furniture company has asked for the appointment of an assignee. It claims assets \$5,000 in excess of its liabilities. Lack of harmony in the management is the reason assigned for the present action.

Owensboro.—It has been learned that W. W. Pierson, who committed suicide in Atlanta, had \$40,000 life insurance, \$25,000 of which is payable to his estate and to his father, W. W. Pierson, sr., of Union county, while the remaining \$15,000 is made payable to his wife.

Barbourville.—The school board has accepted plans for the proposed new high school building, and its construction will begin within a few weeks. The building will be a three-story brick, with large auditorium and nine recitation rooms. It will cost about \$17,500.

Owensboro.—The summary of the statistical reports for the past month is as follows: Deaths, 26; births, 31; marriages, 52; arrests, 169; fines, \$1,290; six fires, loss \$10,700, practically covered by insurance; bank clearings, \$2,990,571. The postoffice receipts show an increase of \$560 over the same month last year.

Owensboro.—President J. A. Bigstaff of the Kentucky State union of the American Society of Equity has called a special meeting of that organization to be held in Central City Tuesday, March 26, for the purpose of reconsidering the part of the proceedings of the state meeting that was held in Owensboro, Jan. 10, relative to the dues for the year 1912.

Owensboro.—J. H. Harlin of Fountain Run has bought out the Bryan & Clayton Dry Goods company of this city. This company began business here 80 years ago under the management of the late Judge Bryan of Glasgow. Later his son, J. L. Bryan, took charge of the business and later J. E. Clayton, a young business man of Glasgow, was added to the firm.

Hickman.—Ed Evans has been arrested, charged with shooting without provocation a negro boy who was working beside the road.

The Criticism of Missions

By Rev. Edward A. Marshall,
Director of Missionary Course,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago



It is natural to expect that missionary work will be criticised when one considers the great variety of people interested and the many different views promulgated. There are three or four hundred societies belonging to scores of denominations now working in the field. They have over 20,000 missionaries in active

service and are spending more than \$20,000,000 annually on the work.

It would be unfair to say that criticism must be prohibited and that no critical questions would be answered. The critic could justly reply that since he was unable to learn how his money was being spent, he would cease to contribute. On the other hand the critic must be fair to the society and worker who naturally expect him to know what he is talking about before he speaks.

Of course there are different kinds of criticism just as there are different kinds of people. One speaks with a view to helpfulness, another criticises because he desires to find reasons to excuse himself from responsibility while a third may talk against the work because he is not content to sanction the use of any ecclesiastical harness or work in harmony with his fellows on any task.

However the person who wishes to be accorded a hearing on missionary work (or any other work) should comply with certain rules, which, if observed will make him an aid to the building up of that work in some substantial, beneficial way.

I. The critic must be a Christian. A man out of Christ looks at the subject from the wrong viewpoint. He naturally thinks it unnecessary to send the gospel to the heathen if he has refused it himself. Neither can he be expected to support a teaching he does not himself believe.

II. The critic must be a soul winner. That is, he must have some adequate realization of the value of a lost soul and must have tried to bring souls to Christ.

III. The critic must be an honest student of missionary work. The great task of missions cannot be learned by intuition. It involves matters touching the personal life and liberties of thousands and the purses of millions. It deals with the deepest principles of organization and requires a broad knowledge of the working value of policies and methods. Therefore the person who would dictate standards for the adoption of missionaries must know whereof he speaks.

IV. The critic should have visited the mission fields or talked freely with missionaries. Theory is one thing and practice is quite another, especially when the theory is created in America, but has to be applied in Africa. Parents find that the course of training applied to one child is sometimes worthless when applied to another, even though the children be in the same family.

Then again, if a person is capable of offering criticism he must see that it is cautiously and wisely given, because:

I. It is unwise to criticise what God has especially commanded. The person who criticises the work of missions must remember that he is dealing with the triune God. Every person of the Godhead is vitally interested, and is also a personal participant in the work of saving the heathen. Therefore the critic stands on perilous ground before his Creator.

II. There are 20,000 missionaries who have believed enough in missions to be out on the field today. The critic who remains at home in a well feathered nest must realize that it is no small thing to put his inexperienced judgment up against the actual labors of consecrated thousands whose universal testimony is that "missions pay."

III. The transformation of the heathen, which has taken place during the past 100 years, overwhelmingly answers all those who would say that the work is not worth while. Anyone who has watched the evolution of tribes and nations by the process of divine regeneration; who has seen annihilating customs become only items for the historian, and the number of printed languages leap from fifty to more than five hundred, through missionary toil, has surely felt his thoughtless criticisms grow cold on his lips.

These things make a wise man careful in his judgment for he realizes that his influence may mean the weal or woe of some of his fellowmen, both at home and abroad. The man who is not both wise and careful in his speech cannot of course expect men who are in the thick of the fight to leave their posts and come back to where he reclines comfortably in the barracks in order to answer his idle words.

Temperance

DRINK QUESTION IN EUROPE

Thomas Edison, Noted Inventor, Returns From Extended Trip and Tells of Liquor Situation.

The New York Times recently published an extended interview with Mr. Thomas A. Edison upon his observations in Europe, where he had been traveling. Among other things Mr. Edison discussed the drink question in France and Germany, the countries where a certain class of "reformers" tell us there is no drink evil, because the people all drink beer and wine.

Mr. Edison took a wholly other view of the matter. He said:

"Germany eats far too much, but she drinks with a more reckless absurdity than she eats. Her tremendous consumption of beer, wine and high alcoholic cliders is appalling. It hurts her people mentally and physically and hurts the nation economically."

"Both France and Germany drink too much alcohol. French wine is said to be less harmful—some even call it good—than the beverages of other countries, because of its low content of alcohol. But I noted that the ordinary Frenchman takes nearly a quart, or, very likely, a full quart, of this beverage before he stops. The alcohol is more diluted by the liquid which contains it, but at the same time his quart of low alcoholic wine gives him as much straight alcohol as three or four drinks of our whisky give an American toper."

"The same thing, in a greater or less degree, is true of German beer. The German drinkers get a good deal of alcohol in the course of its consumption, although it contains but four per cent. The effect upon the nation is a slow deterioration, as against the quick results which the Irishman, for instance, gets with his hard drinking of potheen."

"But I don't know but the one is practically as bad as the other; both are very bad; and I may say this although I saw no drunkenness upon the continent. They spread their alcohol over a long time and absorb it in a highly diluted form, but, while it does not madden them into sudden frenzies, it has its sad effects of quite as great importance. The continent, as a whole, is not intoxicated, but stupefied by alcohol, and I cannot see that the effect of this upon the human system, brain and body, is likely to be any better than that of quick drinking and more apparent drunkenness."

"Another thing which I noted with a real distress. In America we do not, to any great extent, have liquor at our tables, and, in consequence, our young are not taught alcoholism at the family board. In Europe drinking with the meals is universal among young and old, and this may, to a large extent, if not entirely, offset America's bad cooking. Personally I would rather have bad cooking and no liquor than good cooking and a lot of alcohol, and I believe the effect of wine or beer with well-cooked meals is worse than the effect of badly prepared meals without the alcohol."

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL IS BAD

Depression Follows After Partaking Which Greatly Reduces Mechanical Energy—Retards Endurance.

Alcohol has a profound effect upon the central nervous system. There are two theories with regard to its action. By some it is considered a stimulant, by others it is thought always to cause depression. Small amounts of alcohol may bring about an increased sense of well-being which is most pronounced when the lights are bright and the company congenial. Larger quantities induce incoordination of speech and movements, whereas still larger quantities result in complete anesthesia which may be fatal to the individual. For the first few minutes after taking alcohol it has been found that a larger quantity of physical work may be performed. This is followed, however, by a period of depression during which the quantity of mechanical energy which may be expended by the individual is greatly reduced.

The sum total of the effect is very decidedly to reduce the amount of mechanical work which can be accomplished during the day. It is on this account that alcohol is no longer given to soldiers on the march in the hope of increasing their endurance. The actual result would be quite the contrary.

Experiments regarding the action of the brain after taking alcohol as compared with its action before taking alcohol have been made by Kruepelin. Typesetters were used as subjects. It was found that those who had partaken of alcohol made a greater number of errors and worked less rapidly than those who were abstemious. Kruepelin has found that this effect lasts as long as twenty-four hours after alcohol has been taken.

Curiously enough, writes Professor Graham Lusk, in the popular Science Monthly, those who had taken alcohol thought they were doing their work to better advantage than those who had not.

Obey Regulative Laws. If the liquor men favor regulation as they claim why do they not obey regulative laws?

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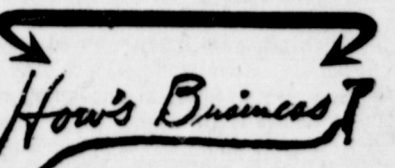
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Q Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Q Make this community buy more.

Q Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.


Q Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

Q That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT—CALL ON US

(Copyright, 1909, by W. S. U.)

TRADE MORAL—The quality of what you have to sell is known to some people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but advertise regularly with us and you'll reach all of the people all of the time.




W. B.

Reduso and Nuform

Corsets

are made of Fabrics
World-known for their
DURABILITY
and **STRENGTH**



COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

You pay less—or get more

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.		
North Bound Local		
Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:04 p. m.	3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local		
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:34 p. m.	12:33 a. m.
Knoxville	6:55 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
Express Trains		
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.		
South Bound		
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.	
BEREA	11:44 a. m.	
North Bound		
BEREA	4:46 p. m.	
Cincinnati	8:37 p. m.	

EGGS from Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 50 cents per 15. SIMON MUNCY, Berea, Ky.

Mr. Joe Evans left, Sunday, for Mansfield, Ill., where he goes for employment.

Mr. Will Holder of Alabama arrived, Saturday, for a visit of a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Early. Mr. Holder will soon set sail for Africa where he will enter the missionary field.

Mr. John Collins of Red Lick was in town from Saturday until Monday. The cabinet officers and various committees of the Young Women's Christian Association enjoyed a social hour together from 6:30 to 7:30 last Saturday evening in the guest room of Ladies Hall.

Miss Mable Lewis entertained a number of her young friends at her home Saturday evening in honor of her thirteenth birthday.

Rev. Howard Hudson was in Cincinnati for a part of last week on business.

FOR SALE: Three car loads of buggies at Welch's. Exclusive agency for Houghton Banner, and Parry buggies.

M. Sherman Isaacs, formerly from Brazil, Jackson County, now of Valley View, was married to Miss Lena Jenkins, who lived near Valley view, March 7th. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs immediately after the ceremony came to Berea where they spent several days with Mr. Isaacs' sister, Mrs. J. K. Baker.

Prof. Calfee gave a very interesting lecture in the Lower Chapel last Monday.

Mrs. Walter Engle is seriously ill at her home on Chestnut St.

KEEP SWEET

The best way on earth to do so is to buy candy, pencils, tablets, composition books, neckwear, hosiery, post cards, jewelry, chinaware, and get all your needs supplied at :

THE RACKET STORE

And don't forget the music and the place. Everybody knows where to find "THE RACKET STORE."

The Y. M. C. A. meeting, Sunday evening, was purely a missionary meeting. The following subjects were enthusiastically discussed:

The Industrial World by Dorrel Flint.

The Doctor, by Glenn Porter.

The Teacher and Preacher, by Carter Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clarkston moved, Monday, into the property which they have recently purchased on Center Street.

Mr. S. P. Clark has sold his farm to Elihu Bicknell who is moving back to Kentucky from Michigan. Mr. Clark will move into town as soon as he finds a suitable location.

Last Wednesday another car load of buggies came to Welch's. This makes two cars this year and another one yet to come. You can't miss it if you wanted to when you go to Welch's.

Mr. Taylor Muncy has moved with his family to Spring Creek, Clay County, where he is planning to farm this season.

The Misses Lola and Pearl Scrivner were visited by their father, Monday.

Mr. Wright Kelley of Chestnut St. has been sick for some days but is now improving.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon was in Berea from Thursday until Tuesday.

The son of Mr. Crawford of Chestnut Street who has been ill for some time is improving.

A cheap buggy painted may be sold for a good one so it pays to go where only good ones are sold—Welch's of course.

Mrs. C. B. Holder who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Early, returned to her home in London, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Holder and Miss Estella Bicknell, a few days ago.

Miss Hallie Embree gave an exceedingly interesting talk on her work in South America at the Christian Church, Sunday morning. One specially interesting feature was the singing of the Glory song in Spanish.

We tell you what our buggies are and then we stand behind them. That's what we call a guarantee at Welch's.

Mr. J. J. Azbill, a Berea traveling salesman, well known over Eastern and Central Kentucky, has recently been employed by the C. F. Blanks Tea and Coffee Co. of St. Louis, one of the largest and most complete coffee plants in the U. S.

WANTED: All your turkeys and chickens at a good price.—J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Mr. J. M. Early is spending this week with home folks.

Be sure to read the ad. on page 4, entitled "An Invitation."

Dr. L. A. Davis returned, Saturday, from a visit thru the South.

Phi Delta Literary Society was honored at its last meeting by the presence of Mr. Edwin S. Fee, who was a member of the society 30 years ago.

Mr. Ernest Bender was with home folks the latter part of last week.

Mr. William Docley returned from Cincinnati, Friday, where he had been spending a week with the Hardware Firm which he represents.

Prof. Marsh went to Lexington last Friday in the interest of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Quite a little interest is being aroused concerning basket ball among the College and Academy girls. A very enthusiastic game was played, Saturday, between the two teams. The score stood 4 to 2 in favor of the Academy girls.

Mr. Robert Hatch, a former student of the College, visited his brother, who is now in school here, last week.

Mr. Edwin Fee and Miss Hallie Embree, who have been visiting friends here for the past week left, Monday morning, for Clarksburg, Indiana.

Miss Embree gave an interesting talk to the Y. W. C. A. girls, Sunday evening.

was a farmer and real estate dealer, having been educated in the common schools and Kentucky University at Lexington. He also had several years experience as a traveling salesman. He was elected to the 62nd Congress in 1910, receiving 19,339 votes, while his opponent J. B. Bennett, the then Republican incumbent, received 18,760.

NEW PRESIDENT

The President of Union College, the Hon. James D. Black, having been appointed Assistant Attorney General of the state, and his duties requiring him to be at Frankfort most of the time, has offered his resignation to the Board of Education of the Kentucky Annual Conference, which has control of the College, and Vice-President Percy L. Ports has been elected to fill the vacancy. Prof. Ports will assume the duties of the presidency after the close of the present scholastic year.

Prof. Ports is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and has been connected with Union College since 1905, both as a Professor of Science and for the last two years, as Vice-President. He has been very popular among the students and friends of the school, and his administration is looked forward to with a great deal of hope.

SPEAKER ENGORED

Rev. J. Percival Hugot, pastor of an important Congregational Church in Detroit, Mich., widely known as a lecturer on religious and educational topics, and formerly a member of the faculty of the Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, spent a few hours in Berea last Friday and gave one of the most telling chapel talks ever listened to. When he finished the applause was so long continued that it amounted to an actual encore, such as is frequently given to a singer, and at President Frost's suggestion he spoke again for a few minutes and ended with the recital of Van Dyke's great poem on Coming Home to America from a Foreign Land. Berea is fortunate in its distinguished guests.

OPEN HOUSE AT THE TAYLORS'

It was "open house" at the Taylors' last Monday night, Mr. Taylor entertaining the 40 members of his

over the universe, gathers up hundreds of facts from art, science, history, etc., and with all the charm of romance relates them to its youthful readers. The illustrations in these books are quite unique.

The "Rover Boys" series is among the new books for boys, and the "Betty Wales" series which is a college story for girls.

A fuller list of the new books will be published later.

DR. PEARSONS' LIFE

Continued from First Page

cago, the rest of the book tells the story of his benevolences. He began with Y. M. C. A.'s and missions and hospitals. Then he gave large gifts to theological seminaries. It then came over him that almost the best way to help the poor youth of the land was to assist the smaller colleges where a great many boys were working their way thru. The book gives a bewildering list of such institutions helped. Everyone knows what Dr. Pearsons did for Beloit and Berea. He followed this up with hundreds of thousands of dollars distributed throughout the land. "Giving is my only occupation," he once said, "I am working hard at it. I kept getting rich until I was seventy, and then I started to give away the fortune that had been placed in my hands. There is more responsibility in giving away money than in making it. I am responsible for the just distribution of the great wealth to the Providence under which it came to me." The Story has some element of the dramatic in it. At last he gave away his very house in Hinsdale to the town for a library, keeping just enough to pay board to the end. The book is enhanced in value by two remarkable addresses by Dr. Pearsons, the last one of which, made on his ninety-first birthday, announcing the close of all his giving, throws great light on his interesting personality.—Christian Work.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

On Wednesday, Feb. 28th, the annual election of officers occurred. The members of the association met in Upper Chapel to consider the names previously presented by the nominating committee. After slight discussion, the following men were elected for the ensuing year: H. H. Lichtwardt, President; Jesse Baird, Vice-President; Paul Fagan, Recording Secretary; Gordon Imrie, Treasurer. These men will assume the management at the annual business meeting on April 11th. At this time the outgoing officers will present written reports.

The board of directors met on Feb. 16th and elected Carter H. Robinson Associate Secretary for the balance of the year. Prof. F. O. Clark and Mr. D. Walter Morton were elected to the board, which now consists of the following members: E. C. Seale, Chairman; James Watt Raine, T. A. Edwards, W. G. Best, F. O. Clark, D. W. Morton, H. H. Lichtwardt, Jesse Baird and Gordon Imrie.

Owing to the growth of the association and to the increasing number of business affairs, office hours, 10 to 12 daily, will be kept in Gate Cottage. The General Secretary or the Associate Secretary will be glad to talk with any one on Y. M. C. A. matters at these hours. The office has been renovated and bids fair to be of much more use in the Association work.

The yearly State Conference will be held this year at Georgetown University, March 30, 31, and April 1st. About 18 Berea men will attend and the Association quartette will furnish the music.

The meeting, Sunday, the 3d, led by Prof. Rumold on the subject, "Bill,"

will long be remembered by the Y. M. C. A. boys. He showed himself a second Ott in his timely suggestions on the requisite, of a good homemaker. She must be a good cook, prompt, saving and have the interest of the husband at heart. He showed that in choosing a life partner a man is helping to determine what the next generation will be.

He laid down some excellent principles of conduct. Never get into too big a hurry to think over the things in this world that are really important. We should always be kind to the aged and needy. The very fact that one stands for a cause helps it to grow.

Rev. A. H. Cameron of Detroit, Mich., will give an informal talk and conduct a discussion at the meeting next Sunday evening.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Any one having a claim or claims against the estate of S. E. Welch, deceased, is hereby notified to present the same, properly verified, to John W. Welch, administrator, on or before April 2nd, 1912, or same will be barred.

John W. Welch, Admr.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Mr. C. C. Wallace of Richmond, Ky., as a delegate from this, the 8th District, to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 18th.

Mr. Wallace is an Attorney of prominence in Richmond and the present Chairman of the Madison Co. Republican Committee. He has been prominent in Republican politics for a number of years, and his services and loyalty have been such as not only to commend him to the consideration of the Republicans of Madison County, but to the district at large.

Mr. Wallace, while appreciating the former services and the greatness of Mr. Roosevelt, is committed to the renomination of Pres. Taft, feeling that the Taft Administration has been so great as to deserve not only the endorsement of the party, but another four years' lease of life.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Democrats and Citizens of Madison County, Kentucky:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Judge of the Madison County Court, and I will appreciate and be under many obligations to you for your support. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to the enforcement of the laws against all offenders alike; to show no partiality for or toward any one; to do everything I can for the advancement of good roads without favoring any particular section of the County; to treat everyone having business in my office courteously and kindly; to welcome you in the office at all times, and to see that the tax payers get full value for every cent of money expended by the County. Hoping to have a favorable consideration at your hands, I am yours very truly,
H. C. Rice.

2 cans Tomatoes and 1 Corn,	25c
3 cans Corn	25c
3 cans Peas	25c
3 cans Pie Peaches	25c
Heavy Syrup Table Peaches,	20c
2 cans Waldorf Corn	25c
2 cans Waldorf Peas	25c
Waldorf Tomatoes	15c
Navy Beans	5c per pound
Choice Dried Peaches, 12½c	"

AT

TATUM'S
Delivers Any Time

BUGGIES

A complete line of
**BANNER,
PARRY and
HOUGHTON
BUGGIES**
now at Welch's. We tell
you what they are and
stand behind them.

WELCH'S

CHICKS HATCHED TO ORDER

from several of the leading breeds. Write for particulars and prices. M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

LUNCHEON PARTY

A pleasant luncheon party enjoyed the hospitality of the Taylor home on Saturday last. Those present were Mesdames. Hyland, Ellis, Hanson, Frost, Todd, Putnam, Sutton, Cowley, Fay and Miss Richards.

After luncheon Mr. Taylor entertained the party with music and Mrs. Putnam further enriched the hour by a reading.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Hon. W. J. Fields, United States Representative from the 9th District of Kentucky, was in Berea at the end of last week studying the school with the expectation of entering his son. Representative Fields is from Olive Hill, Carter County, and there are several students here from Carter who have advertised Berea so well that Mr. Fields decided to come and investigate for himself. He found the school all that it had been represented to be and his son, Forrest, was immediately enrolled.

Mr. Fields, before entering politics,

Bible class. Interesting features of the evening were songs by Mr. and Mrs. Dager in Bolo and an Indian song by Mr. Tedford with guitar accompaniment.

The real object of the meeting was to give the boys an opportunity to meet in a closer way Mr. Dager whose work on the western coast of Africa has meant so much to the cause of missions.

It was an evening of general "good cheer."

LIBRARY NOTES

Some of our students may not know of the lower library. It is in the basement in the front room on the west side and is reached thru the west corridor door. It is open every school day from 3 to 4:30 p. m.

The lower library is not for children only as some students have understood; it contains books which will make delightful companions for young people all thro the grades and even in more advanced classes.

Many very attractive new books have been added to this library recently. Among them one may find "The Children's Hour" which set of books contains a fine collection of stories, fables, and legends gleaned from the world's best literature. Another set of 20 volumes is the "Book of Knowledge." This book ranges

INVITATION

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to attend the first exhibition of 1912 spring fashions in ready-to-wear garments for men, women and children at "The Quality Store." Our spring stock is complete and ready for inspection. You may not be ready to buy yet, but we want you to come and see the new styles we are showing in suits, hats, caps, neckwear and low shoes for men and boys, all kinds of ready made garments for ladies, consisting of dress-skirts, wash-skirts, the NEW MANNISH SHIRT-WAISTS and slippers and pumps in all leathers and colors. Be sure and ask to see our WHITE CANVAS and BUCKSKIN SHOES and pumps for ladies and children.

Easter will soon be here and you will want new "togs" by then. We shall be glad to have you visit our store at any time.

HAYES & GOTT
"The Quality Store"
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Mr. Housekeeper:

Why not let the Telephone do some of the work at home and save your wife from fret and worry?

How many unnecessary steps it saves the housewife can only be realized by those who have the Telephone handy and would not do without it.

It is ever ready for use when needed worst and does not cost you anything for repairs or maintenance.

Your neighbor's wife has the advantage of a Telephone, why not yours?

BEREA TELEPHONE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Old Things Have Passed Away—A New Day is Upon Us—Not More Land but Better Farming Methods, is the Call of the Future.

It was only two or three hundred years ago that your forefathers and mine left their homes across the sea to find a land flowing with milk and honey. Some came to America for religious freedom, others for adventure, and some to make their fortunes. The first great interest common to all classes was that of agriculture. They realized that the most important act in the progress of any civilization was to provide homes for those who desired to sit under their own vine and fig tree. "Land without population is a wilderness and population without land is a mob," says James Hill. Each selected his farm and then built his home. Together, they built schools and churches. For a time the great object in life was to subdue the wilderness; making a living was only a side issue. As fast as treaties could be made with the Indians or else the Indians conquered, these first settlers expanded their domain with but one great purpose in mind, that of securing more land. They found that four or five crops in succession weakened the soil, and in their opinion the solution to the problem was to clear new land. As the families increased, new homes were organized as well as the old ones expanded. The ocean being on the east caused them to turn their faces westward to find new land; and from that day to this the watch-cry has been "Go west young man and grow up with the country." There is not a person present whose career has not been largely influenced by this "go west" spirit. In fact, we are the product of the very spirit itself. We of Kentucky are nearly all descendants from eastern people.

As we read of the experiences of our ancestors, we cannot but think of them with reverence on account of the great hardships that they endured in driving out the Indians and clearing the land that we might inherit this great area of magnificent soil. Will our descendants look upon us with such reverence for the heritage that we pass unto them? Not so, if we are to leave them great areas of washed and worn out fields. If we are to do our duty, we must pass the land on in better condition than we have received it. Last summer I asked an English farmer who was plowing a field how long that land had been cultivated. He replied, "I suppose it has produced a good crop every year for at least 700 years." What the Englishman can do, the Kentuckian can do, and it remains for us to learn the secret of constant tillage without decreasing the value of the soil. But someone replies: "We can make the money out of the soil today, and pass on to our children a bank account." Inherited money has never made a prosperous, industrious and independent people. A good farm is more to be desired than a bank account. And to the poor man I would say, with all thy getting, get land.

Look with me, if you will, at the great masses of our population moving westward through our country. The children of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Virginia settled in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. Here they remained a decade, tilled the soil until it was

nearly worn out, and many of their children in turn sold these farms to new comers at a great profit and moved on west to Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas and other western States. Today these westerners are looking for new land; they are going west only to meet their friends across the Rockies coming east; and for what are they coming east? New land. Why? Because much of their old land is wearing out. Iowa is the only State in the Union that has decreased in population in the last ten years. Some of these people are moving south into Texas, others are going north into Canada and some are returning to their ancestral homes in the east. Why are these farmers returning? Because they can find no more new land to settle. For the past twenty years we have taken up new land at the rate of 25,000 acres a day. But there is no more land to be had. Roosevelt's announcement "that there will be no more government land for settlement" marks a new era in our national life. We must learn to till the soil that we now occupy, and make a living. Up to the present time the great profit of the farmer has been from owning the land during the period of the rise of price. The farmer who has really made money farming is as scarce as the man who is not looking for more money. The problem of the American farmer is "How shall I till the soil so that I can make a good living, educate my children and keep some of them at home to help on the farm?" The only thing that will keep the young men on the farm, is to increase their educational facilities, pleasures and earning capacity equal to that of the mechanic in the city. Almost every opportunity, and few disadvantages of the city are to be had on the farm.

One hundred years ago 96 per cent of our population lived in the country, 4 per cent in the city. Today 65 per cent live in the country and 35 per cent in the city. A century ago 90 per cent of our people owned their homes, and today we find that in the city only 28 per cent own them, in the country 65 per cent. We are fast becoming a people of land owners and tenants, but the farmer is far ahead of the city man in financial freedom. In Germany 87 per cent of the farm land is owned and tilled by the farmer himself. In England only 10 per cent is cultivated by the owner. Rural Germany is prosperous, rural England is losing ground. Our population has increased 1300 per cent in the last 100 years and, from present indications, it has been estimated that in 1950 our population will be 200,000,000. If it takes nearly all that we can now produce to feed our present 100,000,000 how are we going to feed the coming 200,000,000? From a national standpoint the problem is, "How can the U. S. continue to feed in a wholesome way her increasing population?" Shall we acquire new land? Not so! We have in the United States about a billion acres of tillable soil. France requires but three acres to feed an individual. Holland 1 1/2; Germany 1 3/4; but the United States 15 acres. We can certainly do as well as France, and if we are really pressed, we might come

up with Germany; so, you see, it is not more land that we need but better farming. As Dr. Knapp has put it, "The bringing of scientific agriculture into general practice is the most important economic task that now awaits the American people." Our industries are great, but the soil is the basis of all industry. The soil is the only natural resource that can produce wealth without decreasing in value. In fact, national prosperity depends upon the proper care of our greatest resource, the land. The challenge is to the American farmer. Shall we Kentuckians hold our own? We can! I believe in the Kentucky farmer. If I did not, I would not have been here today. What other nations and states have done, we can do. How are we to approach this great task?

The keystone to scientific agriculture is "Intensive Farming." Intensive Farming means a better cultivation of the soil; it means more time, money and thought on a smaller acreage with greater results. Intensive Farming means the same crop on less land, or a greater crop on the same land; it means no more abandoned fields, no more washing of the soil and no failures in the crops. It means crop rotation, as well as the planting of fruit, grass and forests on the land that is too steep for cleaning, draining and liming of the land that is low and level. It means more fruit, more stock, more money for cultivation and the clearing, and more pleasure; it means an increase in the earning capacity of every young man so that the city will not attract him. It means the making of poor land good, and rich land better; it means 50 bushels of corn to the acre, where we now raise 25; 30 bu. of wheat where we have 15; 100 bu. potatoes where we now have 50, and large crops of clover and grass on the land that is now the home of the briar and the sassafras. It means thoroughbred cattle where we now have scrubs, and more cattle on every farm. It means that we can pay our grocery bills with butter and eggs, and that means no store accounts, which in turn brings happiness in the home. Intensive Farming means better roads, better schools, better churches, books, papers, music and farmers' clubs in the country. Proper organization of the farmers means better prices and no profit for the middle man. Intensive Farming means small farms well cultivated, instead of large farms poorly managed; it means a distribution of work throughout the year, more farm machinery and less drudgery. The great agricultural, industrial and commercial expansion of our time has forced every class of American business men to economize in labor, and the American farmer must join the procession, learn how to use modern machinery and thus keep down the cost of production. The use of machinery demands that skill shall take the place of brute force. One man can now do what five once did, with only fairly modern machinery. The little mule and the bull-tongue plow must be replaced by a team and a turning plow. If a man's time is worth \$1 a day and a mule's time fifty-cents, why do we spend \$1 to work a fifty-cent mule when one man can just as well work three or four. The value of a farm hand should depend upon his ability to care for, regulate and control domestic animals and machinery, rather than his brute force.

"It is the man that needs the fertilizer and not the land." Many of our brightest young men spend from three to five years in learning a profession, while their brothers, who have had less opportunity than they, remain on the farm and follow their occupation according to tradition and habit. Farming is a business that requires as much study as nearly any other profession, and, when we learn to put as much time and energy into studying the science of agriculture, farming will become as profitable as law, and far more independent.

To solve the problem as a State wide issue, we must educate the masses; and, to educate the masses, we must go to the common school. It has been the great hope that the agricultural colleges would teach the people Scientific or Intensive Farming, and so they have; but the demand for teachers has been so great that the graduates have all become teachers and the man on the soil has not yet been reached. The great masses of people till, plow and sow as did their fathers. All honor to the fathers! The ring of the saw and the sound of the axe was music to their ears, but it means the death knell of the coming generation. Of course the soil must be cleared, but, when it is once made barren, the owner shoulders the burden of caring for it. The forest cover of the woods would protect it forever; the weeds and shrubs of the barren fields, never.

Five years from today, agriculture will be taught in every rural school in Kentucky. Not only one, but several Farmers' Institutes will be held in every county in the State. We will also have three or four experiment farms in the different parts of the State. Our Kentucky people are like those from Missouri, "they must be shown." And there is no better way to convince the poor farmer of his error than by setting him the example. You say this will all cost money; but money makes money and every cent expended in improving the agriculture in our communities will return ten fold. The State of Virginia is planning to spend \$10,000,000 a year to take the gospel improvement of Agriculture to the farmer. Our southern neighbor, Georgia, spent more than a million dollars on this mission last year. Wisconsin spent \$200,000 on improving her oats, and in one year she increased the value of that crop \$3,000,000. Iowa spent a few thousand dollars sending her corn train throughout the State, which resulted in increasing her yield about a million bushels in a single year. Michigan is spending nearly a million in teaching her farmers how to raise better stock, more grass and fruit. New York has been the leader in extending the knowledge of scientific agriculture to her rural people; and today, she leads the nation in social, financial and political affairs. Our federal government is spending some \$25,000,000 a year in studying the difficulties of the farmer and in applying the remedies. Our State is spending many thousands in experimenting and in conducting Farmers' Institutes such as this, with but one purpose; to teach the farmers Intensive Agriculture. Three minutes time and a two cent stamp will secure information from our State or National Agricultural Departments on almost any problem that interests the farmer. We grumble because we cannot learn more, but the information that is to be had by any farmer from these government bulletins, together with a few good farm papers is enough to make any reading man successful on the farm.

F. O. Clark.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

In accordance with the call of the Republican State Central Committee, a convention will be held in Louisville at one o'clock, April 10, 1912, for the purpose of electing four delegates from the state at large and four alternate delegates to the national convention of the Republican party to be held in Chicago, June 18, 1912. The convention will also nominate two electors from the state at large to be voted for at the regular election, Nov. 5th.

Delegates to the state convention are to be selected by county mass conventions which are to be held in each county seat on Saturday, April 6th, at

Cash and Small Profits

Why Pay More?

You buy the same goods at Engle's S or for less money

Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee

Always The Best

Cash and Small Profits

Why Pay More?

Phone 60 **R. J. ENGLE, Berea, Ky.**

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

one o'clock. Madison County is entitled to a representation of 32 in the state convention, Jackson 19, Rockcastle 18, Garrard 16, Owsley 12, Clay 20, Laurel 26, Estill 15, Leslie 14.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Monday, Mar. 4th, brought about a happy reunion of the children and intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coyle at their home on Prospect St. The occasion of the gathering was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Coyle's wedding.

The house was beautifully and tastefully decorated, the color scheme throughout being white and gold. The dining room was especially beautiful with tables arranged to form a square with yellow and white ribbons extending from the corners to the ceiling and a mass of yellow jonquils and white roses placed in the center. An old fashioned wedding dinner with the tables heaped with all kinds of dainties was served to those present. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle received quite a large number of beautiful presents, the most of which were gold.

Of the nine children of the family, three were unable to be present. Those present were Mrs. Candace Harrison and Mr. Charles Coyle of Mitchell, Ind., Mrs. Will Wood of Bedford, Ind., Mrs. R. H. Chrisman, Messrs. R. R. Coyle and Frank Coyle, the latter three of this place. Quite a number of grand children and intimate friends were present, the total number being forty-three.

Mr. and Mrs. Coyle were both born at Kerby Knob, Jackson County, and lived there until after their marriage. After living for several years in Missouri, they moved to Berea and have made this their home ever since. They are to be congratulated on their long and happy married life, and it was the sincere wish of every one present that they may see more happy and peaceful anniversaries of the day.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

way Economics shows a substantial increase in the wages of railway employees during the fiscal year 1911, while, at the same time, the net earnings of the companies fell off more than \$40,000,000. A feature that makes the showing as to wages still better is the fact that the number of employees was fewer by more than 31,000 than during the previous year. The total compensation of employees was \$1,005,277,249, which was greater than for 1910 by \$41,868,822. This, of course, is due to better rates of pay.

FOR SALE

On Center Street a good lot known as the John Bales place. House and barn on lot. Good reason for selling. —owe money.—D. N. Welch.

holders should be protected rather than the people, Lexington is to have two city governments for the next four years, the officers under the old system of government whose terms would expire at the end of the present year, those under the new commission form taking their place, having gotten a special dispensation from the Legislature to hold on four years in view of the fact that their election had cost them more than one year's salary.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

If a balance were cast it would be hard to determine whether the good or the bad triumphed in the work of the Legislature within the last week. A number of good measures were passed, but some very important ones were defeated. Among those for which the Legislators are to be commended are a bill exempting property owned by the citizens of this state in other states from taxation; the woman's suffrage bill which gives the right to vote in school elections to women who can read and write; bills making appropriations to the State University, the Kentucky Experiment Station and the Eastern and Western Normal Schools, amounting to \$110,000; and the anti-tuberculosis bill which finally came through, an appropriation of \$15,000 being made for work by the commission. Another bill, whose classification as good or bad must be deferred until it can be properly estimated, is the redistricting bill. On its face, the state would seem to be more equally divided than heretofore, but it will take population figures to accurately determine its worth.

Of the measures whose defeat would seem to call for censure, the Public Utilities Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill are undoubtedly the chief. The Legislature is being roundly scored by labor leaders for the defeat of the latter. The failure of the Utilities Bill may be retrieved by the substitution of a tax commission.

O'REAR FOR ROOSEVELT

Notwithstanding the endorsement of the Taft administration by the Republican platform upon which he appealed for votes last fall, and his own frequent declaration approving the course of the President, Judge O'Rear, the defeated Republican candidate for Governor, has espoused the cause of Mr. Roosevelt and become the head of the Roosevelt organization in the state.

Judge O'Rear in a lengthy speech before the Roosevelt Club in Frankfort, the 11th, advocated all of the ultra-progressive and Bryan policies and defended the Colonel's Columbus address.

If the Judge's advocacy of Mr. Roosevelt is as successful as his own cause last November, The Citizen will be satisfied.

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In addition to the advantages of getting the very best grade of goods in our line at a reasonable price, we are in a position to show you how to obtain a handsome set of "ROGERS' SILVERWARE" at about one-third the regular price.

CALL AND INVESTIGATE



SYNOPSIS.

Philip Cayley, accused of a crime of which he is not guilty, resigns from the army in disgrace and his affection for his friend, Lieut. Perry Hunter, turns to hatred. Cayley seeks solitude, where he perfects a flying machine. While soaring over the Arctic regions, he picks up a curiously shaped stick he had seen in the assassin's hand. Mounting again, he discovers a yacht anchored in the bay. Descending near the steamer, he meets a girl on an ice floe. He learns that the girl's name is Jeanne Fielding and that the yacht has come north to seek signs of her father, Captain Fielding, an Arctic explorer. A party from the yacht is making search ashore. After Cayley departs, Jeanne finds that he had dropped a curiously shaped stick. Captain Planck and the surviving crew of his wrecked whaler are in hiding on the coast. A giant ruffian named Roscoe, had murdered Fielding and his two companions after the explorer had revealed the location of an enormous ledge of pure gold. Roscoe then took command of the wrecked whaler and the ruffian had committed the murder witnessed by Cayley. Roscoe plans to capture the yacht and escape with a big load of gold. Jeanne tells Farnshaw, owner of the yacht, about the visit of the sky-man and shows him the stick left by Cayley. Farnshaw declares that it is an Eskimo throwing-stick, used to shoot darts. Tom Farnshaw returns from the searching party with a sprained ankle. Perry Hunter is found murdered and Cayley is accused of the crime but Jeanne believes him innocent. A relief party goes to find the searchers. Tom professes his love for Jeanne. She rows ashore and enters an abandoned hut, and there finds her father's diary, which discloses the explorer's suspicion of Roscoe. The ruffian returns to the hut and sees Jeanne. He is intent on murder, when the sky-man swoops down and the ruffian flees. Jeanne gives Cayley her father's diary to read. The yacht disappears and Roscoe's plans to capture it are revealed. Jeanne's only hope is in Cayley.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"And that's what might have happened, oh, so easily, to you. Yes, it might. I've been realizing that. And I shan't forget." Her eyes had brightened and she pressed her hands to them for just one moment; then she straightened up briskly. "Anyway, I'll not make a scene about it now," she said. "I'll show a little practical sense and help you with the breakfast."

"No, we're camping out today, and on such occasions the men always do the cooking. Go back to your book while I skin this fowl and dress it." Then as she still hesitated, he went on: "The most beautiful garment I ever saw, anywhere, was on a Chukotte Indian girl. It was made of nothing but the breasts of these elders. But the process isn't pretty. I'd much rather you went back to your book."

Seeing that he meant it, she did as he asked. A single half page of what was written upon those closely ruled pages was enough to absorb her again completely. The power it had over her seemed to grow rather than to lessen. When Cayley came up with the big bird which was to serve for their breakfast, impaled upon a sharp stick ready to be roasted over the fire, she no more than looked up at him, with a smile very friendly, but half-apologetic, and then went on with her reading. He crouched down near by her, built a little frame-work of sticks above the fire and began his cooking.

It was, perhaps, ten minutes after that when he saw the book drop suddenly from her hands. When he glanced up at her, she was looking seaward—out over those miles of plunging, heaving ice. And, under his eyes, her face turned white as marble. Her bloodless lips were parted. They

did not move at all and they looked as if they were frozen. He could not see that she was breathing. Her eyes were turned away from him and he was glad of that. For another moment more, at least, he need not read the look in them. For now, at last, he was sure she understood. He himself fixed his eyes upon the fire and waited.

"There's something here," she whispered, "here in this book of father's, that—that I want you to read."

It was still open at the page she had been reading when she had dropped it. With his first glance at what was written there he saw how she had come, so suddenly to understand.

"September 18th.—Field-ice came into the bay last night, just as it has come at about this season in the two preceding years—a dense fog and a whole gale blowing from the east. To me its coming is a relief. It is, in a way, the official beginning of winter. The tantalizing hope of a rescue is now put away on the shelf to wait for another summer. After all, to men in our condition a temporary hopelessness is much more comfortable than hope itself. The long winter night gives an opportunity to revive our belief that with another season of open water, rescue will come."

"I have been very busy lately stocking our larder for the next six months. Fortunately, I have succeeded in killing bears and walrusen enough to keep us supplied. I wish I could feel as easy about our fuel. We have swept the beach clear of drift-wood, but shall have barely enough to get through the winter with. For myself, who have no real hope at all, it doesn't greatly matter. I greet the dawn of each of these interminable Arctic days with intense weariness. And I never bid farewell to the sun for another winter without an involuntary 'In manus Tuas.'"

Cayley read the entry through slowly. "I'm glad it happened this way," he said when he finished, "glad it was your father who told you. All this past hour I've been wondering how I could tell you, how I could make you understand."

The girl had been half-reclining upon the great sheepskin, her weight supported by one hand. While Cayley read, this support failed her, and she sank down, rather slowly, until her head was buried in the arms which were stretched out as if in blind supplication.

As Cayley spoke, he covered those clasped, outstretched hands with one of his own. The touch and the sound of his voice steadied her a little.

"You've known, then, from the first?" The words came brokenly, half-voiced, muffled.

He bent down over her to hear them. "Yes, I knew from the first."

He said no more than that just then, but remained as he was, his hand covering her two, holding them tight, his body bending over hers protectively.

After a little while she ceased shuddering, and answered the pressure of his hand with a sudden clasp of her two; then drew them away again and sat erect.

Her eyes, when they rose to his face, were still wide with fear—a deeper-seated fear, really, than her first momentary panic. But now she had

it in control and spoke steadily enough.

"There is no chance at all, do you think?"

"For the Aurora to come back? No, not this season, at least; no possible chance."

"And—how much ammunition have you, Mr. Cayley?"

"Thirty-one cartridges, besides the ones in the revolver."

He would have said something more, but with a little gesture she prevented him. "You've been thinking it out," she said. "You know what it means now, and I—I feel that I don't. I can't quite realize it yet. You must give me a little time to think, too."

He had to assent to that, though he knew, in advance, the direction her thoughts must take, and foresaw the dreadful conclusion of them. And the answer he had to make to that conclusion? Well, he had it ready.

How long that silence lasted, neither of them knew. He sat there beside her, and yet even his eyes allowed her perfect solitude. He mended the fire and attended to his cooking as quietly as before, when the girl was reading.

Finally a little move of hers, preparatory to speech, gave him leave to look at her. In those silent minutes, however long they were, her face had changed. It was grave now, intensely thoughtful, but the color had come back into it. It was alive again.

"When I asked you a while ago if there were any chance, you asked me if I meant a chance for the return of the Aurora, and said there was none. That was what I meant then, but it's not what I mean now. Is there any chance at all? I haven't been able to see any myself, and I've been over it all pretty carefully. Do you see any? You—you must tell me the truth, please."

"I haven't been trying to assess the chances. I spent my hour thinking about something else, and I can't answer your question really with a yes or a no."

"Not with a yes, but can't you answer it with a no? Aren't you perfectly sure, in your heart, that there's no chance at all?"

"Not yet," he answered. "There may be a chance, and if there is, we can meet it half way." Then he stretched out his hand. "That red-bound book there is our Bible now. Do you remember what your father said? 'We can live like Christians, and we can always hope.' He thought, when he put that bottle, which contained his message, into the sea, that there was hardly a chance in a million of its resulting in an effectual relief. Yet he went on living as a brave man lives, a day at a time. And when he died, he died without fear. Doing that, he not only helped himself, but he helps us in a way that he couldn't possibly have foreseen."

Her eyes filled suddenly with tears, and a smile, of a divine sad tenderness, touched for an instant her mouth. "But that isn't our case, you know. Ours isn't as simple as that."

"What makes the difference?"

"Your wings." She said it hardly above a whisper, and as she said it she turned a little paler and her brave lips trembled. But in an instant her will had taken command again. "I am sure you see. It's quite plain," she went on steadily. "If you will spread them, those great wings of yours, and take to the air with them, and fly away, as you are free to do, and leave me here alone, as I really am alone, the only person marooned here—if you'll do that, then I'll follow my father's gospel.—But you won't go away. You can't—not a man like you, and I know that. I know I mustn't even suggest it."

Her voice sank again and grew unsteady. "While I am starving, you will be starving, too. And while I am freezing, you will freeze." She stopped there with a shudder and a deep, gasping sob; then, "Won't you go?" she cried out. "You said once that one of us might be dreaming, but that one was not I. Can't you believe it's so? Can't you wake up from the dream that is turning into a nightmare, and fly away?—No, you can't! You can't!—There is only one way out of it!"

There was the conclusion he had foreseen, had foreseen long before he could formulate it—the inevitable conclusion that had led him to pray for an hour. And now he thanked God that the answer was ready.

But before he could speak she turned to him with a sudden transition of mood, which left him gasping. The face she turned upon him now was radiant, flushed with life, fearless. She held out both hands to him. "Come," she said; "that's over. You're to forget it ever happened, and you're to do something for me that I want. Will you? I want this for a holiday, just as I set out to make it when I saw the yacht was gone. The day's as bright as it was then, and we can make the hours pure gold. It all depends on us. Come, will you do that for me?"

Giving him her hands, she had meant him to assist her to rise, but he disregarded the intention and knelt on one knee beside her. "Jeanne," he said.

Her color fluttered like a flag at that, and she caught her breath.

"Thank you—Philip."

"We'll have our holiday, Jeanne, but we must have a better understanding first."

"No! No more!—I can't!"

But he went steadily on. "You said there was only one way out, and I knew what you meant. It is a way out—a way that I can't deny your right to take, if we're talking of rights. During the five years that I spent at Sandoval I always regarded it as a right that I could exercise when I chose. Perhaps that is one of the reasons I never exercised it. But, Jeanne, if you elect to take that way, I shall take it with you."

She struggled away from him, turned and faced him with horror-stricken eyes. "You must not say that! You've no right to threaten me with that! No right!" Then, clutching at his hands again, "You must promise!"

Again she pulled her hands away and covered her face with them. She was trembling uncontrollably.

"It was not a threat," he said steadily. "It was a promise, a promise I have the right to make. I make it again, now, Jeanne—a solemn promise before God. Whether it's living or dying, I shall go beside you."

"No right!" she repeated in a whisper. "What possible right could you have to make a promise like that—a threat that calls itself a promise?"

"I have the only right there is. Listen. Last night, when you were lying there asleep, I sat thinking, thinking about you, about the love I had for you; about the change which that love had made in me and would go on making after I had lost you. For I faced losing you. I knew that when they sent a boat ashore for you, I should have to let you go without a word. If I could have heard a prophecy then, that today I should be telling you I loved you, telling it with a clear heart and conscience, I should have been half-mad for joy. It seemed as if the thing could never happen. I am a man with a stain upon me, and yesterday that stain made it impossible to say anything to you but goodbye. I meant to say it, and take my way through the air again and live out the rest of my life on what, from your bounty, you had already given me."

"But the coming of a new day has changed all that. It has given me the right to tell you what I have told you, and it gives me the right to make that promise. Isn't that quite plain? Don't you understand?"

"I must think," she gasped. "You must let me think."

"No," he said. "I have not asked for an answer. There is nothing that you have to tell me. Nothing that I'm waiting to hear. No decision that you must make. You understand what I said and you know it's true. The supreme fact in my universe is just you. That gives me the right to follow you wherever you go. But you are still free. You can stay here, where Fate has put you, and let me stay here, too, being sure that all the happiness in the world there is for me is to be found here at your side, in helping you. And then if the torture of privation, loneliness and despair become too hard—"

She turned to him then and interrupted. Her words came quietly, unaccompanied by any gesture of her expressive hands. She spoke with the utmost simplicity.

"They won't be too hard, I think—neither the privation nor the loneliness. There won't be any despair—not with you, my friend. And—and we will follow my father's gospel."

She saw the blood go ebbling out of his face, and then came back with a surge. He drew in two or three great breaths of the keen, winelike air. Then, in a strangely matter-of-fact fashion, he seated himself beside her.

"That gospel begins with breakfast," he said.

that, and she caught her breath.

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succeeded in surprising Cayley by sitting down to breakfast with him in the same mood and spirit which she had shown before when she did not know.

"I'm about half famished," she said as they began their meal, "at least that duck smells perfectly irresistible. It's done to a turn, I think. In a way, it's rather a joke that we should begin our Arctic privations with a roast duck."

"There's something queer about that but," he said, "something that gets queerer the more I think about it. Why do you suppose the Walrus people abandoned it? Or, rather, do you suppose they did abandon it? They couldn't have built another house without dismantling this one. There are no trees on this land to furnish timber, and there certainly isn't any hardware store where they could have those doors swung on hinges. But those doors swung on hinges last night and the bolt worked, and, more or less, the walls and roof kept out the gale. For this style of architecture it's in pretty good repair."

The girl was only half convinced. "That great heap of stones in there," she began, "doesn't look like good repair or recent habitation."

"No it doesn't," he rejoined. "It's been made to look as little that way as possible. It wouldn't have got into that condition otherwise in 100 years. Come, let's have a look. It's something to hope for, at any rate."

"To hope for?" she repeated questioningly.

He had already entered the hut, and did not at once volunteer any further explanation, but from the shine of excitement she could see in his eyes, it was evident that he contemplated something better than merely holding death at arms' length for a little while.

To the girl's eyes there was but little about the interior of the hut to account for such a hope, even though she saw that all of the things he had said about it were true. The flimsy inner doors were still hinged to their frames, and were provided with a miscellaneous assortment of catches. It was marine hardware, all of it, evidently from her father's ship, the Phoenix. The bunks and shelves which lined the walls looked perfectly solid and well built. But the general appearance of the room presented a look of disrepair. It was absolutely unfurnished. The great heap of smoke-blackened stones, of various sizes and shapes, and the hole in the roof above them, attested that they had once been a fire-place.

From the forlorn aspect of the room the girl gladly turned her eyes away and stood looking at Cayley instead. He had been sweeping the walls, roof and floor in a general survey. Now, abruptly, he went over to the heap of stones, picked up one of them, rubbed his thumb over it and scrutinized, with an air of considerable interest, the black smear it left.

"That would account for the drift-wood," he said absently.

At that he might have seen in the girl's face a look of half-amused impatience, but his abstraction was too deep for him to notice it.

He walked over to one of the side walls, pulled open what proved to be a big solid shutter, revealing a glazed window, and, for a long while, stood there, unconscious of the look the girl had turned upon him, unconscious of his present surroundings.

"Yes, something to hope for, certainly." He turned away from the window as he said it, and smiled at her. "A good hope—a good fighting hope that when the relief comes back next summer they'll find you here alive."

"If you say so, I'll believe it," said the girl, "because you told me the truth before. But do you mind telling me why?"

"I should have thought of it sooner. I should have noticed it last night. My guess was right, that's all. This is not an abandoned hut. Don't you see, it's in almost perfect repair? The hinges on this shutter work, although if you look closely you can see that some one gave a tug at them not long ago in an attempt to pull them out. And that patch on the wall was put on within a month. The men who wrecked this place worked hastily and showed no great degree of imagination. They hadn't much time, you see, because they couldn't have begun until they caught their first glimpse of the yacht. They had finished the job before they could send a party ashore."

"But why in the world should they do such a thing?" the girl protested.

He shook his head. "I haven't worked that out yet, not fully, at any rate. After all, it's not the question that concerns us."

"I'm still in a maze about it. What did you mean about the drift wood?"

"Why, the soot on these stones showed me that. They haven't been burning drift wood in this fire-place. They've been burning coal—or oil, perhaps. I hadn't thought of that. That's why the drift wood collected again out there on the talus. You remember your father speaks of having used it all? There have been a dozen men living here ever since, and they didn't need it. So they must have had some other sort of fuel."

"You mean they've got a supply somewhere—hidden?"

He nodded. "Not only a supply of fuel, but of food, too. You remember your father also speaks of having his larder completely stocked for the winter at this time? Well, these fellows weren't expecting any relief. They must have stocked their larder, too. Of course," he went on a moment later, "I realized vaguely all along that there must be stores somewhere here on the land because men were living here, but on the theory that they had abandoned the beach and were living in some undiscovered part of the mainland, our chance of finding those stores was almost nothing at all. Finding them would be like trying to find Point Barrow in a fog. But you see, if they kept them here in these huts, and then hid them when they caught sight of the yacht, while they may be well hidden, they can't be far away. There wouldn't have been time to move them far; certainly not over the glacier and into the interior there. It must all be hidden somewhere, here on the coast. When we find that hiding place, we shall probably find all the stores we need for the winter."

"Then, I suppose, the next thing for us to do is to go out and find it."

"Not quite the next thing. Unless we have exceptional luck, we can hardly hope to find it for several days; it may take a fortnight, and we must have some temporary security first. In the meantime there is no telling what sort of weather we will have. It's rather late for these beautiful, mild days, I fancy. No, the first thing to do is to rebuild this fireplace and bring in a lot of drift wood and all those birds that were killed last night by flying against the cliff. When we have made this hut habitable against a spell of 40 below zero weather, such as we're likely to have at any time, and have accumulated stores of fuel and food for a few days, then we'll begin our search. I had better get to work at once. I think I can rebuild this fire-place by myself. Will you go and begin carrying in fire wood, and as many of those ducks and geese and loons as you can find there along the talus?"

She nodded, and turned to leave the hut. "Take the revolver with you," he called after her.

At that she halted abruptly in the doorway. "Why should I have it any more than you?" Then, answering his smile with one of her own, she added: "I suppose a well-trained crew doesn't demand reasons for the captain's orders—only—"

"There's a perfectly good reason. I'm working in the shelter, and you in the open. Besides that, I'm stronger and I have my sheath knife. If I were attacked by anything, I could give a better account of myself than you could. You'd better take belt and holster and all, and buckle it right around your waist."

When Philip finally had his fire-place rebuilt, in a temporary fashion which he thought would serve till greater leisure should allow him to perfect it, he stepped outside the hut and looked, first down and then up the shore in search for her, and was disappointed at finding her nowhere in sight.

She must be dreadfully tired, he thought, and with that thought decided to set out to find her. First, however, he transferred the remnants of the fire from the flat stone before the hut to his newly constructed hearth, heaped on more wood and noted, with satisfaction, that his makeshift chimney drew well and did not smoke intolerably. He had discovered an empty cask under a heap of rubbish in the storeroom and this he filled with chunks of ice and set by the fire to melt.

Five minutes later he was just a wheezing, glinting, sun-bathed speck in the amber air, the thrilling, pringing, winelike air. He had taken to his wings, upon leaving the hut, simply because they offered him the quickest, easiest way of finding Jeanne.

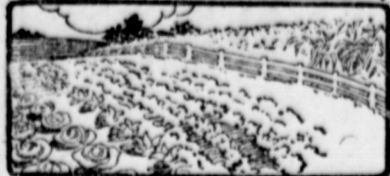
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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"Then, I suppose, the next thing for

FARM and GARDEN



DATES FOR PLANTING CORN

Results of Investigations by Government Extending Over Period of More Than Two Years.

(By JAMES H. COVERT.)
Investigations by the government extending over a period of more than two years relative to the dates of sowing and harvesting the principal crops of all countries, are of unusual value and interest.

The illustration given shows those sections of the United States wherein,



Lines of Average Dates of the Beginning of Field-Corn Planting.

according to this investigation, corn planting begins simultaneously.

Corn planting is first observed on the chart about February 15 of normal years, the first planting taking place in southern Florida and Texas. Fifteen days later corn planting is observed in northern Florida, southern Louisiana and central Texas, and by May 15 the movement had progressed as far north as southern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, central New York, northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

The curves in the lines of the chart are a significant feature. They indicate the result of influences exerted upon planting by topography, soil conditions, rainfall and latitude. Sometimes one set of influences prevails, sometimes another. Again, several combined influences may be counterbalanced, as it were, by one controlling influence. For instance, the lines in western Kansas and Nebraska bend slightly northward, instead of abruptly southward, as would be expected in view of their greater altitude. The counterbalancing influence in this case is believed to be the character of the soil which, in the western portion of these states, is sandy and therefore readily dries out and quickly warms up in spring. The influence of the Great Lakes is shown in the sinuous line bearing date May 15.

The air temperature at which corn planting begins in actual practice has not heretofore been established, but from data assembled in the study of cereal crops it is believed to be approximately 55 degrees Fahrenheit, except in certain localities, where the mean daily normal temperature does not fall so low as 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

GIVES SIGNAL FOR LETTERS

Flag Arranged to Notify Occupants of House When Rural Carrier Has Deposited Mail.

A flag attached to the mail box will let the occupants of the house know when the carrier has left mail.

Two pulleys and a continuous rope, on which is fastened the flag, are easily arranged. Fasten a weight to the rope at the right distance and put a block on top of the box-lid to keep the weight from slipping off the front. When the lid of the box is raised the weight slips off and up goes the flag.



Flag indicates Mail.

The carrier will hold the weight from slipping off the box when he takes out letters and leaves no mail. This little device will save many a long walk in bad weather, if the box is located considerable distance from the house.

Forage Plants.

For four important reasons, the clovers are among the most valuable of forage plants. First the manual cost of their production is exceptionally low. Second, they are richer in protein than most of the forage crops; far richer than the grasses. Third, they enrich the soil in nitrogen as well as subsoil it, so that the following crops are almost invariably good. Fourth, in permanent mowings they ultimately so enrich the soil in nitrogen that the grasses as well as the clovers make vigorous growth.

TRAP IS EASY TO CONSTRUCT

Excellent for Extermination of Rats, Also to Catch Rabbits and Other Animals.

(By J. W. GRIFFIN.)
Set the trap over a barrel that is partly filled with water. Fasten the falling doors so that they will not fall and let the rats run through and around the trap for several nights—then pull out the nail that holds the doors, and you will catch every rat that has visited the trap.

Two boards ten inches wide and two feet long are used for the sides; one board two feet long and one foot wide for the top; two boards ten inches wide and one foot and six inches in length for the bottom or falling doors.

The falling doors should have tin fastened on the top side from where the pivots enter the sides to the end next to the bait; this will prevent the sharp claws clinging to the board and climbing back, when the doors fall.

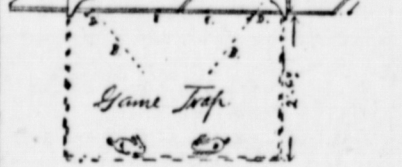
The description by letter is as follows: A, bait; BB, on the dotted lines, shows the position of the falling doors when the game enters the lower part of the trap; CC, the entrance to the trap; DD, the nails that serve as pivots for the falling doors.

EE, nail-holes in which are the nails that hold the trap unset while the game is getting used to it. The bottom part of the trap—that which retains the game after trapping—should be made of hardwood or should be lined with roofing iron or tin.

The bait should be suspended with a small wire and should hang within two or three inches of the floor, or falling doors.

If the trap is neatly made and fitted out—so that all parts work well, there is not the least possible doubt as to the game it will capture (besides the rats one wishes to exterminate), such as rabbits, squirrels, opossums, raccoons, muskrats, in fact all animals that will eat of prepared bait.

In setting the trap, choose a place on a hillside, in a gully, or a small hollow so the entrance may be placed on a level with the earth, and the animals will have no trouble in entering.



Excellent Trap.

rels, opossums, raccoons, muskrats, in fact all animals that will eat of prepared bait.

PREPARATION OF CELERY BEL

Plant Does Best in Moist, Mucky Soil and in Situations Where Water Supply is Abundant.

Sow celery in March, or beginning of April in rows in fine, rich soil, and, if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade. Keep the seed bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Transplant from June to August.

Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, and in situations where plenty of water is abundant in the soil. It can be planted in single or double rows, earthing up as it grows two or three times, and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant.

When severe cold weather comes, take up and transplant solidly in a bed close together, and cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, as necessary to prevent freezing.

GARDEN and FARM NOTES

Weeds along the fence are fine harbors for insects.

Long, straight garden rows make cultivation easier.

Asparagus should not be cut the first season at all.

Poultry droppings make fine fertilizer for the onion bed.

A plant of rhubarb once well established is good indefinitely.

The market price of commercial feeds is no indication of their real value.

Clean all home-grown seed and grade, so only the largest seed can be used.

Rhubarb or pieplant is one of the perennials that should be in every garden.

Any time in the year is the right time to begin planning for an asparagus plot.

Lettuce and cabbage plants in the cold-frames must be given air every mild day.

Sweet corn is a very profitable crop. One reason for this is because it is so easily handled.

The silo is now a necessity, and for you to compete with the man who has one you must have one, too.

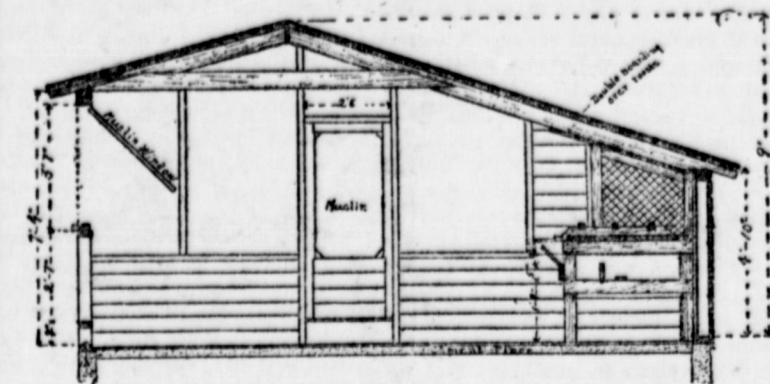
It is always best to order the vegetable seeds early to insure prompt delivery and to get such variety as are wanted.

Fall plowing usually produces a better corn crop than spring plowing, the ground being mellowed by the frost and rain.

Every grain dealer, banker and business man should get busy and use every means possible to induce farmers to test every ear of their seed corn.

INEXPENSIVE POULTRY HOUSE FOR MEDIUM-SIZED FLOCKS

Practical Plan of Building Suitable for Farmer or Villager Where Comparatively Small Number of Birds are to be Kept—Concrete Plays Important Part in Construction.



Cross Section of Laying House 18 by 40 Feet. Showing Partition, Door, Frame, Windows, Cement Floor, Nests, Roosts, Dropping-Board, Etc.

The poultry house shown in the illustration is planned for the farmer or villager of moderate means, who wishes to keep one or two fair-sized flocks of fowls. Should a house with a larger capacity be desired the building could be made longer.

The foundation wall is of concrete, 18 inches high. It extends ten inches below the surface of the ground, where it is eight inches thick and eight inches above the ground, where it is six inches thick. In mixing the concrete, one part of cement was used to six parts of sand.

The floor is 18 by 40 feet, and contains 720 square feet of space, divided into two equal pens. If Leghorns are to be housed, the structure will shelter 180 birds, 90 in a pen, with an allowance of four square feet to each. Of Plymouth Rocks, 164 may be housed, allowing 4½ square feet to each.

The studding is seven feet high in front and 4½ feet in the rear. The roof is of the combination type, rising to a height of nine feet at the peak. Its rafters are of 2 by 6 lumber, 14 feet long on the rear and seven feet long on the front slope. Each is tied by a 1 by 4 board running from the top of the plate in front to the 14 foot rafter running from

peak to rear and high enough not to incommode the attendant. With the rafters thus tied, supports are not needed in the center. Upon the rafters are laid the roof boards and roofing, in detail the same as in the house of hollow tile described above.

All sides of the building are of No. 1 six-inch drop siding. In each end there is a door, swinging outward, and placed as near the center as possible, thus making it handy to either window, nests or roosts.

The partition between the two pens is of matched lumber for the first three feet from the floor, and of muslin thence to the ceiling. For five feet from the north wall around the broody coop it is tightly boarded, to protect the fowls against any possible draught while roosting.

The partition door is hung in the middle, on double-acting hinges, and swings either way.

The dropping boards, roosts and broody coops are located on the north side. They are surrounded by double walls to guard against draughts.

The nests are built in sections of six. The bottoms are of one-inch diamond mesh poultry fencing, and are self-cleaning. The fowls enter from the rear and the eggs are taken out from the front.

FARM VILLAGE IS SUGGESTED

There Is Nothing Impractical in Plan and It May Be Easily Accomplished—Better Conditions.

(By S. C. MILLER.)

Isolation, lack of society and utter loneliness, the three great causes of dissatisfaction with farm life present a not very difficult problem—if it is really a problem at all. It is a rather serious and very unpleasant condition which can only be relieved in one way—in getting together. The only cure for loneliness is company. As long as farm houses are widely separated as they now are farm folk will continue to be lonely and suffer all the distress of isolation. The telephone has helped some. Relatives and neighbors can reach each other's voices at all times and in all weather even if they cannot see each other's faces. It facilitates the transaction of business between farms and the market places; but in this respect it may be questioned whether it does not in a way add to the isolation of farm life because it does away with the necessity of personal meetings and this prevents that friendly intercourse between neighbors and merchants so necessary to relieve monotony and which tends toward contentment.

So, that even giving the telephone and trolley and even the automobile all the credit that is due these factors of social life they do not begin to cure the condition.

It has been suggested that the farmers of the future will live in villages or camps and go to their outlying farms in the morning, returning only at night after the day's work is done. There is nothing impracticable in this plan but on the contrary it may be easily accomplished.

A section of land generally contains from four to ten families whose homes are placed as far apart as possible. By bringing all the houses of the families to one common center the nucleus of a village would be formed which might later include the families of adjoining sections and form a compact village of from fifteen to thirty families.

If the village was located in the center of farm sections no individual would have to travel more than a mile to reach the most distant farm, and this journey twice daily would cut small figure compared to the advantage of social life in the village.

Among the advantages of farm-villages life as compared to the present system of isolation it may be suggested the economy of labor on the partial or complete co-operation of farm work; the obliteration of the line fence, the barrier that has so long stood between harmonious relationship between neighbors and even provoked internal and deadly feuds; a central heating system, effective drainage and sanitation, the beautifying of home surroundings and all the manifold comforts of life possible in modern methods of building which are not entirely practicable in scattered farm homes.

TESTING FOR ACID IN SOIL

Practical Method Recently Demonstrated by Member of New Jersey Experiment Station.

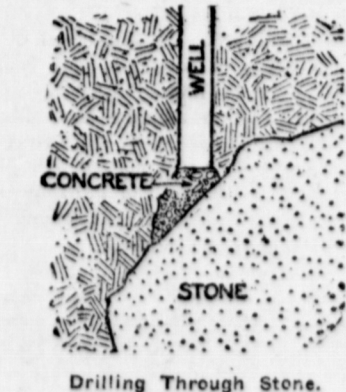
Those who use lime have found litmus paper useful in determining whether the soil is acid or sour, and, therefore, in need of lime, says the Farmer. But there is often some uncertainty as to the result, because when used in the usual manner of placing the paper in a sample of soil and pressing the soil particles against it, the paper would often be so much stained by the soil that it would be difficult to tell whether it had turned red or not.

At a recent farmers' institute Mr. Blair, of the New Jersey experiment station, showed a better method. A piece of blue litmus paper was placed in the bottom of a glass, then covered with white filter paper. The soil to be tested was placed above this and a small quantity of pure water poured over it. The soil used in this case was known to be acid or sour, and the water carried a portion of the acid through the filter paper and turned the litmus paper red, as could easily be seen through the bottom of the glass vessel. The filter paper kept the soil from coming in direct contact with the litmus paper, and there was no staining. Soil not sour, and, therefore, not in need of lime, treated the same way does not turn the blue paper from its original color. Both filter paper and litmus paper can be secured for a few cents at drug stores.

DRILLING WELL ON SLANTING ROCK

Trouble May be Overcome When Drill Pushes to One Side by Mixture of Cement and Stone.

When a slanting rock is struck in boring a well, the drill will push to one side and not enter the rock on a straight line, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. This trouble can be overcome by mixing some cement



Drilling Through Stone.

and fine stone and pouring it into the hole. Allow the cement to set 24 hours, and the drill will cut through the concrete and stone in a straight line.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management
FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF
THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinamore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money? THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the BEREACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$21.40	\$22.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board, 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come March 27th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come March 27th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, BEREACOLLEGE, KY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKEE. Mar. 11.—W. H. Clark returned from Louisville last Saturday.—Rev. I. T. Messler, who has been in New York for some time, returned home last Friday. He attended the Boy Scout Convention in New York.—I. T. Hays went to Weichburg, Monday, to try to buy some mules.—Morgan Neely and Monroe Bowles made a trip to Annville last Thursday.—J. F. Engle, who has been in Louisville for several days, returned home last week.—John Reynolds, Emmett Mullins, and Jno. Fowler have been helping the surveyors for several days.—G. W. Rader made a trip to Egypt last Thursday.—Mrs. J. R. Llewellyn, who has been sick for some time, is about well.—J. J. Davis who is studying law at Danville was at home last Saturday and Sunday.—J. W. Mullins and C. P. Moore made a trip to Weichburg last Friday.—Dr. W. B. Hornsby has been in Burning Springs the last few days.—Thomas Shock and Della Glenn, both of McKee, were married at the bride's home last Thursday.—Miss Sudie Baker gave a party at her home last Saturday night. Everyone who was there reported a fine time.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Mar. 10.—Mrs. Lucy Bishop of Seymour, Ind., is visiting her father, J. G. Allen. Mr. Allen's broken leg is doing very well, but he has taken bronchitis which is giving him some trouble.—H. C. Davis had a sprouting, Friday, and got a big day's work done.—Mrs. Jane York will soon have in a nice lot of ladies' hats. Call and see her.—Caleb Cope is building a new dwelling house on the Pond Creek road near C. Cope's shop.—G. A. Settle is erecting a new dwelling house on R. E. Taylor's land.—Mrs. John Baldwin, who has been on the sick list for some time, is better.—Arch Baldwin has cleared 20 acres of new ground and rented it to R. L. Davis and James Baldwin.

PRIVETT

Privett, Mar. 7.—Austin Madden and his son, Victor, have gone to Richmond to visit their relatives.—Bob Anderson has gone back to Lexington where he will be employed for quite a while.—Ance Peters from Booneville has been visiting his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Peters.—J. N. Huff's children who have pneumonia are improving fast.—C. H. Cook, a hardware salesman, left, Monday, for Owsley County.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Smith, a fine girl.—A. L. Cook is able to be out again.—Hammie Farmer has purchased a new organ.—The farmers are getting very badly behind on account of the bad weather.—Grant Fry has been visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.—Several people from this place attended the Johnson sale.

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Mar. 11.—Uncle Steve Abrams is very low and his recovery is very doubtful.—Major Cruce has been sick with lagrippe the past week, but is some better.—John Smith while going to visit his daughter, Lucy Dean, Sunday, came near getting his leg broken. His mule slipped on a slick rock and fell on him.—Tom Purvis is moving into the I. F. Dean property which is known as the Hale property.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sid VanWinkle, a fine boy.—James Moore and family of this place visited W. A. Broughton of Grassy Springs, Saturday and Sunday.—Hallie Abrams has lost 7 sheep in the last few days.—James Powell and son are planning to go to Ohio in a few days.—C. J. Abner visited relatives in Rockcastle County, Sunday.—Aunt Jennie Azbill, while going to Thos. Click's last Saturday night to see Mrs. Click who was sick, was seriously hurt by her horse hanging his foot and falling.—H. N. Dean lost a nice ewe, Saturday night.

CARICO

Carico, Mar. 11.—There was a large tide in the river here last week and a great many ties went to market.—Uncle Frank Cole is very sick.—Mrs. Fanny Jones is planning to go to Hamilton, O., the 23rd, to join her husband.—John Summers has gone to Winchester to have a part of his saw mill repaired.—Married, the 7th of this month, Frank Cole to Miss Junie Angel. We wish them a long and happy life.—George Cole of Hamilton, O., is visiting his father, W. F. Cole.—Andy Tinscher is moving to R. N. Robinson's old residence.—Born to Mrs. Ella Hays, a fine girl. Her name is Georgie.—Press Cole is visiting friends here. He lives at Franklin, O.—F. Cornelius stayed, Saturday night, with S. R. Roberts. He was on his way to Livingston with a lot of ties.—Married, the 29th of Feb., Ewel Cole of Hamilton, Ohio, to Miss Nora Price of Parrot. They started for Hamilton, O., the first

of March where they will make their home.

TYNER

Tyner, Mar. 10.—Most everybody from this vicinity attended the sale of John Johnson, deceased, of Weichburg, Friday and Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore have returned home.—Born to Mrs. Emily Moore, a girl baby. Mother and little one are doing well.—Married, the 7th, Miss Maggie Anderson, to Mr. Bill Peters of Bradshaw. We wish them a long life of joy and success.—F. W. Jones has accepted a position as book keeper in the L. and N. railroad shops at Louisville.—Jno. Nantz lost a good yearling mule by getting it knocked into a manger.—Wm. and Jim Dunigan have purchased of W. K. Jones his stock of dry goods and groceries. They will take an inventory, Monday.—Miss Daisy Bullock is staying with Mrs. Joe Rawlings of Burning Springs.—J. T. Moore and Co. ran several hundred cross ties to the Livingston market during the last tide.—C. P. Moore was in this vicinity on business the past week.—The six days sale of W. K. Jones was a success.—Hion James H. Moore has returned home.—The new firm of Dunigan Bros. will do business at the Jones property the rest of the year.—Mrs. Dona Morgan went to Annville last week to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Jenny Medlock, to Mr. Jack Halcomb of Weichburg.

LUCY

Lucy, Mar. 4.—The Grassy Spring Church has called the Rev. A. J. Ballanger and the Rev. Haze Smith to have charge of the church for the year, the first Saturday in every month being the regular church day.—Born to the wife of Martin Conlin, a fine boy whose name is Jimmy.—Lee W. Reeco of Shirley is moving to Pancha to sell goods for his son, Robe.—John and James Smith of Shirley, the spokesmen, are doing a good business.—Clayton Pierson is clearing a new ground near here.—M. M. Broughton of Brassfield passed through here on his way from Berea, and stayed over night with his brother, W. A. Broughton, a few days ago.

GREEN HALL

Greenhall, Mar. 11.—We have had four weddings the last week: Mr. Isaac Smith to Miss Liza Cook, Mr. Sammie Flanery to Miss Elvira Gabbard, Mr. Dixon of McKee to Miss Lucy M. Lucas of Greenhall, and Mr. Mack Crank to a Miss Moore.—W. N. Hughes has sold his farm at Greenhall to Carter Mahaffey. He will leave Greenhall the last of the year.—C. E. Venable who went to London to have a trial in the State Court for the embezzlement of money belonging to the Singer Sewing Machine Co. was sentenced to the State Penitentiary for from 1 to 5 years.—Food is the scarcest it ever has been since 1861 around Greenhall.—Tico Hornsby and Frank Hicks of Nathantown were at Greenhall this week on business.—Chester Flanery had a fine cow to get foundered on corn, Thursday, and die.—C. A. Minter is very sick.—W. N. Hughes and son have a wonderful big trade on merchandise this muddy weather. They had 26,000 pounds of goods hauled this week from Idamay.—M. C. Hughes and Nancy Hughes were the welcome guests of their son at Greenhall, Thursday.—M. C. Hughes has returned from Richmond, where he has been visiting his brother, Hardy, who was shot a short time ago. He reports him to be improving.—W. H. Flanery has moved into his new house.—Mr. Jesse Pierson's little girl has the measles.—Robert Cook sold his year old horse to Leonard Cook for \$60.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ORLANDO

Orlando, Mar. 2.—James Allen of Big Stone Gap, Va., who has been visiting here for some time was found dead in bed at the home of his son, Samuel, Thursday morning. He was buried in the Flat Rock cemetery.—Miss M. T. Singleton is much interested in the millinery business this spring.—Mrs. Maggie Jordan has been very sick for the past week.—Frank Mullins of Snider was here on business, Thursday.—H. L. Smith is in very poor health.—Mrs. Maggie Laswell is spending this week with friends in Richmond.—Blige Wood of Conway was in this vicinity, Wednesday.—Corn is selling at one dollar per bushel.—Bill Anglin who has been a student in the L. and N. office has completed his study and returned home.

GOOCHLAND

Goochland, Mar. 10.—Rev. James Lunsford of Dreyfus filled his regular appointment at Sycamore last Saturday and Sunday.—The bad weather is causing the farmers to get behind with their work.—Mat and Geo. Parker are planning to move to Ashland,

Ky., about Mar. 15th.—Homer Phillips formerly of this place has moved to Dreyfus, Madison Co., to make his future home.—J. L. Jones of Bear Wallow was in Goochland last week.—Dr. J. M. Jones of Goochland still remains very low with stomach trouble.—Jerome Cox has gone to Knox County on business and is not expected back home before June 1st.—Mrs. Martha Phillips has the contract to carry the mail from Goochland to Livingston.—Grover Gabbard bought a nice mule in Madison Co. last week for \$112.50.—Wm. Sparks and family of Egion have been visiting in Goochland for the last three weeks.—The family of Wm. Sparks are so delighted over the extended visit to Goochland that they contemplate moving to this place in the near future. We welcome them to our town.—Miss Stella Sparks has returned from Richmond, where she has been attending school. She will stay with her sister in Goochland the remaining part of the winter.—Buford Callahan of Horse Lick was in our midst, Thursday.—W. A. Phillips has 100 bushels of corn to sell at a dollar per bushel.

JOHNETTA

Johnetta, Mar. 11.—Lloyd Allen and Miss Lora Hale were married, Feb. 29th, at the home of the bride. We wish them much happiness.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Abney, March 4th, a girl.—George Childress recently moved to his farm which he bought from Grant Smith.—Soll Shell who has been sick for some time is slowly improving. He was taken to the Gibsons at Richmond a few days ago.—Larkin Abney's little boy, Albert, is very sick with pneumonia.—

also some good milk cows.—The Rev. Jas. Roberts is doing a good business trapping.—The Rev. George Shelton has moved to Jackson County. He will be greatly missed by his old friends and neighbors.—Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Cotton visited Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hampton, Sunday.—T. J. Durham will hold services at Cave Ridge the third Saturday and Sunday in March.

BOONE

Boone, Mar. 11.—June Wren died at the home of his father, Feb. 27th, after a brief illness and was buried at Fairview, Feb. 28th.—There are several cases of measles here.—Geo. Huff is sick this week.—Mr. Blair recently moved to his property near Boone.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Cal Chasteen died a few days ago and was buried at Fairview, March 1st.—Sam Lambert made a business trip to Berea, Saturday.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle is reported quite ill at her home near Rockford.—Charles Owen of Conway was in Boone, Monday.—Mr. Blair bought a cow from Geo. Wren for thirty-five dollars.—E. C. Wren was visiting home folks here a few days last week.—Saturday and Sunday were regular church days at Fairview. The services were conducted by Rev. Childress of Brush Creek.—B. S. Poynter is planning to move to railroad property near State Lick some time soon.—The Rev. J. W. Lambert addressed the people of Fairview, Sunday night.—Talitha Coyle of Rockford was visiting her sister, Mrs. Nora Wren, near Boone a few days last week.—A. D. Levett was visiting Wm. Gadd, Sunday, who is quite ill with measles.—H. T. Chasteen was in Boone one day last week on business.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Mar. 9.—W. S. Shear-

Say, Hello!

When ye see a man in woe
Walk right up and say hello,
Say hello and how d'y'e do,
How's the world a-using you;
Slap the feller on the back,
Bring your hand down with a whack,
Walk right up and don't go slow,
Grin and shake and say hello!

Is he clothed in rags, Oh sho!
Walk right up and say hello,—
Rags is but a cotton roll
Jest for wrapping up a soul.
Any soul is worth a true
Hale and hearty how d'y'e do;
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
Walk right up and say hello!

When big vessels meet they say
They salute and sail away.
Jest the same is you and me
Lonesome ships upon a sea,
Each a-sailin' his own jog
For a port beyond the fog.
Let yer speakin' trumpet blow
Lift yer horn and cry Hello!
Say hello! and how d'y'e do,
Other folks are good as you;
When ye leave yer home of clay,
Wanderin' in the far away,
When ye travel across the strange
Country t'other side the range,
Then the folks ye've cheered'll know
Who YOU be, and say Hello!"

Aunt Cottie Chasteen has been very poorly all winter. She is getting very old.—Mrs. Gabbey of Richmond is going to be with her son for a while.—Mrs. William Young is very sick. She was taken to Richmond Saturday to see the Drs. Gibson. She is suffering with throat trouble.—Little Albert Shell is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Jack Ballinger, at present.—J. W. Chasteen has enlarged his store house.—Henry Abney and wife visited friends at Clear Creek last Saturday and Sunday.

Johnetta, Mar. 6.—We are having some very bad weather.—J. W. Lee who was working in the coal mine's hurt his back. He is improving slowly.—Mrs. Louise Ballinger's little grandson, Albert Shelle, has been visiting her for the past week.—The Sunday School is progressing nicely.—Mrs. L. A. O. Giovannah has come to spend a few weeks with her son, U. A. O. Giovannah.—Mrs. Rebecca Abney visited her father, Saturday until Wednesday.

GAULEY

Gauley, Mar. 8.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Robertson fell into a kettle of soap and was badly burned.—Uncle Irven Miller is very sick with spinal trouble.—Miss Nellie Bullock is sick.—W. M. Brunett is suffering with rheumatism.—Elisha Mullins died, the 28th of Feb.—W. C. McDaniel's children of East Bernstadt are with their grandfather, J. C. Bullock, this week.

Gauley, Mar. 6.—Elisha Mullins who has been sick for the past few weeks, died Feb. 28th. He is survived by his wife and eight children, four sons and four daughters.—Mrs. Green Gabbard has returned from Mt. Vernon where she consulted a physician.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Cotton, a fine girl, Feb. 26th.—Lewis Hampton has hay, oats and corn to sell;

er is no better.—Albert Hart is still sick.—O. M. Payne's eyes are giving him a great deal of trouble. The Dr. was called to see him last week.—The bad weather is retarding farm work in this neighborhood.—Robert Shearer cut his foot very badly, yesterday.—Sill Shearer caught two coons this week.—Robert Abney attended court at Richmond last week.—J. J. Martin sold his farm on the Scaffold Cane road.—The new telephone line is not completed yet owing to the bad weather.

OWSLEY COUNTY

BOONEVILLE

Booneville, Mar. 1.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Thacker, a fine girl.—Terry Estep has put a phone in for William Hall.—Simcon Frost has returned home on a visit from Ohio where he has been for some time.—Mrs. I. C. Ramey is sick.—The Rev. T. B. Stratton and the Rev. E. E. Young have been preaching at South Booneville Church, and Ray Wilson was baptized Sunday evening.—The Rev. G. D. Combs will begin a protracted meeting at the Christian Church, Friday evening.—Mrs. Ida Dean and Miss Mabel Gay of Mistletoe have been visiting relatives here.—Mrs. Alba Murrell and Miss Tillie visited relatives at Pleasant Green last Saturday and Sunday.—Charlie Herndon has just returned from Egypt where he has been visiting his father-in-law.—John Fields has returned from California.—H. H. Rice will move West in May.—Ben and Florence Estep will move to the country in a few days.—Lily Ramsey is visiting the Neace family this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant Campbell of Perry County are here on a visit this week.

RICETOWN

Ricetown, Mar. 9.—C. T. Sanders, deputy sheriff of Owsley County, was

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here, Friday, on official business.—Miss Hattie Neace of Booneville has entered school at Cow Creek for the remainder of the term.—S. A. Gabbard, merchant of Cow Creek, was here, Friday, inspecting railroad ties.—Samuel Wilson, Sr., of Cow Creek was here, Tuesday, on business.—H. Gabbard, Sr., and family left, Saturday, for Conway, where he bought a farm and will make his home.—R. W. Becknell of Booneville was here, Thursday, on business.—Rev. D. G. Combs, of Morehead, is holding a protracted meeting at Booneville this week.—Finley Bowling sold Wm. Gabbard of Buffalo Creek fifty bushels of corn for fifty dollars.—R. W. Minter is selling books this week.—D. G. Reynolds of Eversole reports that he has caught seven minks, nineteen skunks, two coons, and fifty opossums this winter. He has also bought and shipped over seven hundred furs this winter.—John Gabbard of Cow Creek sold Dan Callahan a horse for \$115.—Rhoads Hall bought H. C. Gabbard's farm for \$900 and Gabbard bought at Conway.—Revs. John Mason and Isaac Gabbard preached at the college on Cow Creek last Thursday night.—John Combs of Eversole has bought a tract of land from Tilman Green.—Mason and Wilder are doing good work here with their gasoline engine and grist mill.

PERWORTH

Perworth, Mar. 10.—Mrs. Lena Mays visited Miss Mattie Hughes, Saturday afternoon.—Miss Emily Cornett and Mr. Price Marcum were married, Feb. 29th, at the home of the bridegroom.—The Sunday School at Cross Roads is prospering.—Mr. Price Gabbard of Idamay attended the Sunday School at Cross Roads and was the guest of Miss Alpha Cornett.—Mr. Wilson Mays and Mr. Claude Isaacs attended a social at Buck Creek.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Judd visited Mr. Isom Mays, Saturday night.—The Messrs. David Estes and Leonard Cornett were the guests of Miss Martha Hughes, Monday evening.

LAUREL COUNTY

VIVA

Viva, Mar. 10.—Nearly everybody at this place attended court at London this week.—Miss Etta Jones attended the birthday dinner given in honor of Miss Bertha Kinser at London, Mar. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Payne spent the day with the family of Mr. Steve, Sunday.—Thomas Moore and son, Luther, passed thru here last week on their way home from East Bernstadt. They stopped with their cousin, Elias Simpson, for the night.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Taulby Miller a few days ago, a fine boy. His name is Preston.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore have returned to their home at Tyner after an extended visit in Laurel, Rockcastle and Madison Counties.—Elias Simpson and Master Geo. M. Jones visited at Tyner and Mildred last week.—Will Moore who is staying at East Bernstadt at present spent the day with relatives here, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Walker Gentry have been visiting at Pine Hill. They returned home Saturday accompanied by their niece, Miss Matt Griffin.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Mar. 11.—Mrs. Anna Kelley went to her home at Clays Ferry, Monday, after several days' visit with her mother, Mrs. Kate Wilson, who is very sick.—Jim Warford who has been in school at Berea is visiting relatives here.—Mr. Ermine Broughton of Richmond is visiting relatives here.—Robert Wagers was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Ambrose Wilson, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. J. B. Kelly is sick.—Mrs. A. E. Scrivner continues very sick.—Misses Anna and Lula Warford were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Kelly, Sunday.—Mrs. S. Land of Irvine is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Wagers.—Quite a number of people from this place attended court at Irvine, Monday.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Mar. 9.—Mrs. Louisa Hazelwood of Mote is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. Cam Lewis.—Chester Parks who has been very ill for the past four weeks is improving.—Mrs. Brack Maupin spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Alex Parrish, of Richmond.—Mrs. C. Lamb left, Monday, for Laurel County where she will visit relatives for the next two weeks.—Bill Burns who was sent to the Lexington asylum about nine months ago, died, March 5th. He was brought home and buried in the Pilot Knob cemetery. He is survived by his wife and several children who have our deepest sympathy.—Buck Stivers, one of the oldest citizens of this vicinity, is very sick.—Mrs. Maud Settle of Lexington is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe Riddle.—The Misses Eva Lewis, Fairy Settle, Suda Powell and Mr. and Mrs. May Lain spent Sunday, at the home of Miss Lydia Young.—Dan Maupin spent, Saturday and Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Alex Parrish, of Richmond.

HIGH HILL

High Hill, Mar. 11.—Philip Hayes, who two weeks ago went home with his sister who lives in Lexington has returned.—Dirt roads here are almost impassable. The pikes are very bad.—Miss Dessie VanWinkle from Paint Lick has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Settle and others of this place.—Elisha Estes who has been very sick with a cough is well and able to work again.—Lee Hayes' farm is still advertised in the Citizen. This is a good bargain for some one.—Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob church last Saturday and Sunday. He also preached at Pilot Knob school house, Friday and Saturday night.—The second Saturday in April is the time to call the pastor and moderator for the year of 1912.—Mrs. Ester Haley who has recently moved to the J. B. Richardson property has been down with lagrippe, but is some better now.—Camel Nealy and wife have moved to the old Robinson toll gate place.

HEALTHGRAMS

"Avoid patent medicines as you would a pestilence."
"An open window is better than an open grave."
"Warm rooms have killed more people than ever froze to death."
"A stiff drink makes the stomach warm, but the skin cold."

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